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U.S. Warns Of Trade Retaliation Wants Restraint From Partners

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz today delivered a strong warning that the Nixon administration, while eschewing protectionism, wants a trade understanding with U.S. partners that will safeguard its domestic industry.

In a breakfast conversation with reporters, Mr. Shultz said the government wants to get itself out of a position where all it can do is plead with others for restraint. He added that the government wants to be able to say: "We hope you will do something to help on this problem, but, if you don't, we will."

President Nixon, in announcing the new 10 percent devaluation of the dollar, made it clear that he would seek trade legislation from Congress that would give him authority to vary tariffs upward as well as down and that he would seek certain unspecified safeguards to protect American industry.

This has created concern both here and abroad over a return to the kind of bitter trade wars that some feel helped precipitate the worldwide depression in the 1930s.

Mr. Nixon was deliberately vague about the scope of proposed trade legislation. But Mr. Shultz elaborated today by suggesting that the legislation would include:

- Bonn aide tells of EEC float plans. Story Page 2.
- What criteria should be used to determine foundation?
- What procedures should be used once the determination is made?
- And, then, what should be the remedy?

He implied that the American government is not committed to a single response, such as a tariff, quota or some other mechanism to induce the exporting country to hold back (presumably, the reference is to a surcharge.) But the American attitude is that it must have a flexible arsenal of responses.

Mr. Shultz was not specific on whether he would like a role for such measures established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But he said that his mission was that other nations made widespread use of such protective measures—implicit or explicit—and that it might be valuable to try to develop what he called a general rule for what is a reasonable safeguard system.

Mr. Shultz entered a plea to keep both devaluation of the dollar and the troublesome trade deficit that precipitated it, in perspective. "Because that last year's \$12 billion deficit was less than one-fourth of the quarterly rise in U.S. gross national product. The peace achieved in Vietnam, after all, is much more significant than devaluation," he said.

He made it clear that the U.S. now is that exchange rate should no longer be regarded as a threat.

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Rogers Sees GIs In Europe as an Issue in Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that Congress would link America's foreign trade and payments deficit with the U.S. troops stationed in NATO countries.

Mr. Rogers told a press conference that Congress was bound to look closely at the cost of maintaining 300,000 American soldiers, plus their dependents, in Europe if the United States continued to suffer from a worsening trade deficit.

He said that there was no direct link in the administration's view, between the U.S. economic situation and military strength in Europe although Congress undoubtedly would link the two.

Mr. Rogers said he preferred to call 1973 the "year of peace" rather than the "year of Europe" as it has been described by President Nixon. He said he disliked the phrase "year of Europe" because it gave the erroneous impression that the United States, during the year, would neglect other areas of the world.



NO KRONE CHANGE—Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen (left) and Economics Minister Per Hachekernp yesterday.

Premier Calls for Teamwork Dane Chides Big EEC Nations For Acting Alone on Dollar

By Bernard D. Nossiter

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15 (WP).—Premier Anker Jorgensen today deplored the way in which big Common Market nations ignored their smaller partners in setting the global currency.

"We agree with the results achieved during the weekend," he said in an interview. "But, in principle, I do not think that the procedure was quite satisfactory. There should be more teamwork, more consultation before a decision is taken."

Mr. Jorgensen observed that the nine EEC nations are pledged to achieve a single monetary and economic union. But the week's events demonstrate that "there are some differences between the words and the reality."

[Sweden and Finland today devalued their currencies by 5 percent against the main European monies.]

[The new rates are 4.56 Swedish kronor to the dollar, and 3.90 Finnish marks to the dollar. The Swedish and Finnish moves represented a 5.55 percent revaluation of their money.]

[At the same time, Denmark and Norway announced today that they would not devalue, effectively revaluing their currencies by 11.1 percent against the dollar.]

[The new rates are 5.96 Norwegian kroner to the dollar and 0.28 Danish kroner per dollar.]

The Danish premier was voicing

publicly a view held elsewhere in the community, notably in Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Along with Ireland, they played no part in the hurried talks that affected not only their individual economies but the structure of the Common Market itself.

Special Situation

Mr. Jorgensen said he understood that this was a "special situation" because it involved Washington and Tokyo as well as the community. "But there should be more teamwork," he insisted.

The Danish premier made it clear that the actual outcome of the new alignment, has left Denmark "relatively satisfied" but he was unhappy with the method.

Did it demonstrate that the community was still essentially a collection of nine sovereign states in which some were more equal than others?

The premier nodded his agreement. "This is a tendency," he said. "The small nations have not a very big influence—but more than formerly."

Mr. Jorgensen spoke earnestly about the community's professed aim of finding a "human face" to replace its bureaucratic image. He said this goal could be furthered by a common attack on industrial pollution and by "working in the direction of industrial democracy."

He illustrated this last notion with a controversial and ferocious (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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Bundestag Urged by Brandt To Ratify East German Pact

BONN, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt asked the Bundestag today to ratify the pact recognizing East Germany as an independent state. He explained that it was part of a much larger attempt to end the cold war.

Mr. Brandt admitted that the pact was a compromise, but he said it was the best that was politically feasible in the present world situation. The pact was signed in December.

The Christian Democrats flatly opposed the treaty and opposition leader Rainer Barzel attacked Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic-Liberal government for failing to get reunification of divided Germany written into the treaty as a national goal.

Introducing the treaty in parliament, Mr. Brandt denied opposition charges that the treaty finally sealed the partition of Germany. He said that the question of what would eventually happen to the German nation had been left open.

"History has changed the political situation," Mr. Brandt declared.

"No Shortcut to Unity"

"The fact is that today there is no shortcut to German unity, and we Germans can no longer loosen ourselves from our respective European affiliations. Nor, so far as we in particular are concerned, do we want to," he added.

He told the assembly not to look at the treaty only in a national dimension but as part of a much larger attempt to end the cold war.

The chancellor claimed his "good neighbor" policy of cooperation with Eastern Europe was already bearing fruit. He cited as an example the Joint Economic Commission formed by West Germany and the Soviet Union, which is currently meeting in Moscow.

During the debate, Mr. Barzel

deplored the fact that the government had obtained no guarantees of freedom of movement or contacts on the personal level between the two Germans but only promises and declarations of intent from East Germany that were not binding.

The debate on the first reading of the treaty scheduled to last two days. The government's substantial majority is expected to push it comfortably through all its parliamentary stages.

The treaty probably will come into force by April or May.

Israelis Down Egyptian Jet, Exchange Fire With Syrians

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Israeli forces clashed with Egyptian and Syrian today, and although damage claims conflicted, Egypt admitted one of its jets was shot down.

Israel and Egyptian jets battled over the Gulf of Suez in the first serious encounter at the cease-fire line in several months.

Israel reported shooting down a MIG-21 and said that all its planes returned safely after Egyptian jets had intercepted them while they were on a routine reconnaissance flight over the gulf.

Egypt said it shot down an Israeli jet which was in a formation of six planes that tried to violate Egyptian air space.

Cairo radio, monitored in Beirut, announced that "our planes intercepted and engaged enemy aircraft, hitting one of them. One of our planes was hit and the rest returned safely to base."

In the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, scene of recent clashes, Syria reported destroying two Israeli tanks and a bulldozer. It said an Israeli unit was repulsed

after crossing the cease-fire line to build a road in the demilitarized zone separating the Suez Canal. Prava noted that in talks here, Egypt rejected "any plans for a settlement on the basis of a so-called partial solution" and Moscow voiced "full understanding" for this stand.

Saying Israel favors an "immediate settlement" which would include reopening the Suez Canal, Prava noted that in talks here, Egypt rejected "any plans for a settlement on the basis of a so-called partial solution" and Moscow voiced "full understanding" for this stand.

Terrorism Decried

GAZA, Feb. 15 (AP).—Residents of the Israeli-held Gaza Strip reacted today against a new campaign of terrorism and assassinations against Gaza leaders.

Six members of the local council of the Shati Refugee Camp resigned after the murder of the council chairman, who was dragged from his home by masked gunmen and shot six times.

Gaza residents were collecting signatures for a petition asking Arab leaders to persuade guerrillas in Gaza to cease their activities, the state radio reported.

On Tuesday, former Gaza mayor Rashid A-Shawa survived the second assassination attempt against him in five months.

A New Try For Talks In Mideast

Egypt and Russia Contacted by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The United States has been in contact with Soviet and Egyptian officials and is trying to get Middle East peace talks started, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

He told a press conference that the United States had held discussions with Soviet officials on the Middle East and said he had talked to the Soviet ambassador and foreign minister.

The United States had been in contact with Egypt through various channels and would do what it could to get the parties to negotiate, he said.

Mr. Rogers said he believed the way to peace was to start with private discussions among all concerned. The United States intended to do more to get the negotiations started, he said.

Mr. Rogers was not specific on what role the United States would play and was guarded about describing its role as a new American initiative.

No Imposed Plan

This description might tend to suggest that the United States was seeking to impose a plan, he said.

"This is not what we have in mind at all," Mr. Rogers conceded. The United States had not shown any interest in indirect negotiations with Israel, presumably with the United States acting as go-between.

But the United States had, in many ways, tried to indicate its views to the Egyptians that negotiations were the only way to make progress toward a Middle East peace.

Mr. Rogers said he would welcome visits to the United States by high-ranking Egyptians, and the United States would reciprocate. However, no Egyptian visit to Washington was at present being planned, he said.

Asked whether he would consider a settlement between Jordan and Israel as a possible first step to peace, Mr. Rogers said that it was certainly a possibility. He said King Hussein of Jordan had been flexible.

He suggested that such a movement could take place in parallel with a movement between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Rogers stressed that a settlement to open the Suez Canal would only be an interim arrangement, not a final one. He said that once the canal was open there would be no further progress.

for more than seven years after his A-6 Intruder was downed on July 13, 1955.

Three of the returnees were reunited with their wives on the airstrip as the plane arrived from Hickham Air Force Base in Hawaii. Air Force Lt. Col. Allen Brunstrom, a prisoner since 1965, was embraced by his wife, Helen, and his young daughter, who carried a bouquet of yellow flowers.

Jane Geloneck greeted her husband, Air Force Capt. Terry Geloneck, a B-52 pilot captured in December.

Finally, Air Force Lt. William Arcuri was reunited with his wife, Andrea.

The three boarded cars or planes for dispersal to military hospitals nearer their homes.

Six were taken by car or plane elsewhere in California, and the remaining 11 boarded the C-141 after refueling for a flight to Scott Air Force Base near St. Louis.

The official greeting party for the first aircraft coming from Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines was Gen. Daniel James, deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, and Gen. John Gange, commander of the 22d U.S. Air Force.

The 20 returnees were preceded by two men whose returns were expedited because their mothers are both critically ill.

Navy Cmdr. Brian Woods and Air Force Maj. Glendon Perkins arrived in California Tuesday night and hastened to their mothers' bedside, Cmdr. Woods said.

7 Killed or Lost In Iberian Storm

MADRID, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Gale-force winds today lashed the Atlantic coasts of Spain and Portugal, sinking ships, disrupting traffic and damaging harbor installations.

Police said seven persons were killed or lost yesterday and today, including five Spanish fishermen who drowned when their boats were capsized by 50-foot waves.

In Portugal, Oporto recorded gusts of up to 81 miles an hour. In Portugal's and Spain's northern mountain ranges, blizzards clogged traffic and closed a number of passes.



BACK HOME AGAIN—Air Force Lt. Col. Alan Brunstrom being greeted by his wife and daughter at Travis Air Force Base in Calif. He had been a captive since April, 1966.

Met by Cheering, Flag-Waving Crowd

Warm Welcome in U.S. for POWs

By Leroy F. Aarons

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Feb. 15 (WP).—The first group of homecoming U.S. prisoners of the Indochina war touched down on the American mainland yesterday to cheers and flag waving.

Navy Capt. Jeremiah Denton, ranking officer of the 29 returnees whose C-141 Starlifter aircraft landed at 4:30 p.m., told the crowd of about 250 spectators: "During some of our darker days in Hanoi there were occasions when we tried to cheer one another up by emitting a signal indicating a good sun that peace with honor was near."

"The little signal was the soft whistling of the song, 'California here I come.' We usually knew we were just whistling in the dark."

"Now," he added, his voice cracking, "Thank God, it has just come true."

Capt. Denton, who has been spokesman for the returnees on several occasions, was imprisoned

for more than seven years after his A-6 Intruder was downed on July 13, 1955.

Three of the returnees were reunited with their wives on the airstrip as the plane arrived from Hickham Air Force Base in Hawaii. Air Force Lt. Col. Allen Brunstrom, a prisoner since 1965, was embraced by his wife, Helen, and his young daughter, who carried a bouquet of yellow flowers.

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Nixon Says His Vietnam Peace Held Allies' Confidence in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—President Nixon said today the "peace with honor" he achieved in Vietnam had prevented the erosion of confidence in the United States among its allies.

"All the power in the world lodged in the United States means nothing unless those who depend on U.S. power have some confidence, some trust that the United States will be credible and dependable," he told reporters during a meeting with Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, supreme commander of NATO.

Speaking before leaving the White House for a Pentagon lunch with his military chiefs, the President said: "It is my conviction very strongly that in the perspective of history many of our allies will look back and say that if we had taken the easy way out, our failure there (in Vietnam) would probably have eroded and possibly destroyed confidence in the United States and, of course, enormously encouraged those who may have aggressive intentions toward us."

Gen. Goodpaster had told him that the Vietnam settlement had reinforced NATO's confidence in the United States.

Speaking of Europe, Mr. Nixon said U.S.-European relations, including the level of American troops in NATO and negotiations with the Russians on mutual and balanced force reductions, will be "under intense discussion" during his present term. He said the question of Europe "becomes very important in both the economic context brought on by the monetary crisis and also in terms of the national security context"—the matter of troop reductions. He said there would be intensive discussions on trade with U.S. trading partners that will be "very interesting and at times difficult."

To Discuss Vietnam, Taiwan

Kissinger Arrives in Peking, Opens Talks With Chou, Aides

PEKING, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—President's adviser Henry A. Kissinger arrived in Peking today on his fifth mission to China in 11 months.

He said the question of Europe "becomes very important in both the economic context brought on by the monetary crisis and also in terms of the national security context"—the matter of troop reductions. He said there would be intensive discussions on trade with U.S. trading partners that will be "very interesting and at times difficult."

Greece to Draft 37 Students Said To Cause Unrest

ATHENS, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Greek government today ordered the immediate drafting into military service of 37 students involved in the current unrest at Greek high schools and universities.

The announcement, signed by Premier George Papadopoulos, who is also the defense minister, said the students were being drafted "because they were instrumental in encouraging other students to abstain from classes."

A new decree authorizing the defense minister to cancel draft deferments and draft students for infractions cited by university authorities was issued Monday. It was viewed as an attempt by the government to put an end to the three-week-old unrest on Greek campuses. The students are seeking educational reforms.

U.S., Cuba Sign Pact On Hijacks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—The United States and Cuba today signed a five-year agreement to crack down on air and sea hijackers.

The pact, which applies both to persons seizing airplanes and to Cubans who commit crimes in fleeing by ship to the United States, was signed in separate ceremonies in Washington and Havana.

The four-point agreement calls for the local prosecution or the extradition of any person who "seizes, removes, appropriates or diverts from its normal route of activities" any plane or vessel registered under the laws of Cuba or the United States.

Each government pledged to prosecute "with a view to severe punishment" any person who "conspires to promote, or promotes, or prepares, or directs or forms part of an expedition which from its territory or any other place carries out acts of violence."

Under the pact, each government "shall apply strictly its own laws to any national of the other... who, coming from the territory of the other... enters its territory violating its laws as well as national and international requirements pertaining to immigration, health, customs and the like."

Political Cases

But the fourth point provides that either Washington or Havana may consider "extenuating or mitigating circumstances" in instances where hijackers were "being sought for strictly political reasons and were in real and imminent danger of death without a viable alternative for leaving the country."

A proviso to point four, however, is that no financial extortion or physical injury may have been done to crew or passengers of a hijacked plane.

In a news conference, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said that it means "there will be no safe haven for hijackers either in Cuba or the United States." But he said the pact did not signal any change in Washington's policy toward the Castro regime.

Mr. Rogers signed the pact here in the presence of Swiss and Cuban diplomats. Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa signed for his government at the Havana ceremony. Switzerland, which acted as intermediary during the negotiation of the agreement, is Washington's representative in Havana in the absence of U.S.-Cuban diplomatic relations. Czechoslovakia serves as Cuba's representative here.

Proviso for Return

The agreement provides that if no punishment exists under the laws of the country where a hijacker seeks sanctuary "the party in question shall be obligated, except in the case of minor offenses, to return the persons who have committed such acts... to the territory of the other party to be tried by its courts in conformity with its laws."

Mr. Rogers particularly sought the pact's third point, which aimed especially at those Cubans seeking asylum in an effort to flee to the United States. Washington's insistence on keeping this country's tradition of taking in political refugees had been a stumbling block in the nearly three months of talks between Havana and the United States.

Point four—which applied to political refugees—was seen as a compromise, enabling the United States to retain its policy.

The executive agreement does not require Senate approval although the sentiment on Capitol Hill is believed to be overwhelmingly favorable.

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The pact, which applies both to persons seizing airplanes and to Cubans who commit crimes in fleeing by ship to the United States, was signed in separate ceremonies in Washington and Havana.

The four-point agreement calls for the local prosecution or the extradition of any person who "seizes, removes, appropriates or diverts from its normal route of activities" any plane or vessel registered under the laws of Cuba or the United States.

Each government pledged to prosecute "with a view to severe punishment" any person who "conspires to promote, or promotes, or prepares, or directs or forms part of an expedition which from its territory or any other place carries out acts of violence."

Under the pact, each government "shall apply strictly its own laws to any national of the other... who, coming from the territory of the other... enters its territory violating its laws as well as national and international requirements pertaining to immigration, health, customs and the like."

Political Cases

But the fourth point provides that either Washington or Havana may consider "extenuating or mitigating circumstances" in instances where hijackers were "being sought for strictly political reasons and were in real and imminent danger of death without a viable alternative for leaving the country."

A proviso to point four, however, is that no financial extortion or physical injury may have been done to crew or passengers of a hijacked plane.

In a news conference, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said that it means "there will be no safe haven for hijackers either in Cuba or the United States." But he said the pact did not signal any change in Washington's policy toward the Castro regime.

Mr. Rogers signed the pact here in the presence of Swiss and Cuban diplomats. Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa signed for his government at the Havana ceremony. Switzerland, which acted as intermediary during the negotiation of the agreement, is Washington's representative in Havana in the absence of U.S.-Cuban diplomatic relations. Czechoslovakia serves as Cuba's representative here.

Proviso for Return

The agreement provides that if no punishment exists under the laws of the country where a hijacker seeks sanctuary "the party in question shall be obligated, except in the case of minor offenses, to return the persons who have committed such acts... to the territory of the other party to be tried by its courts in conformity with its laws."

Mr. Rogers particularly sought the pact's third point, which aimed especially at those Cubans seeking asylum in an effort to flee to the United States. Washington's insistence on keeping this country's tradition of taking in political refugees had been a stumbling block in the nearly three months of talks between Havana and the United States.

Point four—which applied to political refugees—was seen as a compromise, enabling the United States to retain its policy.

The executive agreement does not require Senate approval although the sentiment on Capitol Hill is believed to be overwhelmingly favorable.

U.S., Cuba Sign Pact On Hijacks

Political Refuge Is Special Case

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Raids Requested, Pentagon Says

U.S. Planes Increase Bombing Of Red Troops, Areas in Laos

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—U.S. planes have sharply escalated their bombing of Communist troops and supply areas throughout Laos in response to what the Pentagon calls "increased enemy activity and further requests for assistance by the royal Lao government."

The average number of bombing strikes by B-52 bombers and tactical fighter-bombers has jumped to 380 a day in the last week, the Pentagon said. This is an increase of about 100 strikes daily over the preceding weeks.

Administration officials still insist, however, that a cease-fire in Laos is imminent, even though the Feb. 15 cease-fire date predicted earlier by Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma passed today.

Administration sources compare the current Communist land grab around strategic areas of control in northern and southern Laos to the tactics employed by the Communists in Vietnam and even in Korea on the eve of cease-fire agreements.

There is also said to be signs

of hasty effort along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, that winds through Laos, to get supplies that have been moving down the trail into storage areas.

Once a cease-fire goes into effect in Laos, the portions of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement relating to Laos also go into effect. These call for an end to all foreign military operations in Laos including the introduction of war material. This should end the use for the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Some officials express long-range concern, however, about exactly what might happen if Laos were partitioned as a result of a cease-fire, and an attempt were then made to separate that part of the partitioned country which is pro-Communist from the rest of Laos. That concern, which officials concede is slight at this point, involves the movement of supplies in a country that technically is no longer Laotian and, therefore, technically not covered by the agreements.

Officials say they do not expect that type of situation to be permitted, but that it is something that has to be watched.

Dane Chides Big Partners Over Money

(Continued from Page 1)

reaching him has just put before the parliament here. It would build up a fund financed by employers and based on their payrolls to buy shares for workers in private companies. Ultimately, workers would own up to 50 percent of the shares and sit on boards of directors in numbers proportionate to their holdings. The measure has been sharply attacked by industry as a socialist threat to private enterprise.

"We must go slowly, take many years, but we have to develop in this direction," Mr. Joergensen said, "because workers want more influence over the decisions in the companies that employ them." Now, "they have nothing to say in their place of work."

Before he was catapulted into the premiership by the surprise resignation of Jens Otto Krag in October, Mr. Joergensen had been a leader here in a movement denouncing the American involvement in Vietnam. Now that he is the head of the government, Mr. Joergensen tempers his tone.

He said he thinks Washington went to war for praiseworthy motives—the belief that it was defending democracy in a small and distant land. But this, he said, was "a false analysis of the actual situation."

Mr. Joergensen saw the struggle in Vietnam as "a social fight between classes, a resistance movement of the lower classes against their traditional rulers."

He pointedly declined to echo the charge of Premier Olof Palme, of Sweden, who accused December's bombing by Nazi atrocities. But Mr. Joergensen did think "there might be something" in Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's suggestion that the bombing might not have occurred if Vietnam had been a European country.

Trace Elusive
VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 15 (WP).—A cease-fire in the war in Laos remained elusive today. With the progress of secret talks between Prince Souvanna's government and the Communist Pathet Lao known only to a handful of representatives of the two sides, observers were reduced to educated guessing as to when an agreement would be reached. The most optimistic speculation was for tomorrow, but many observers believed the bargaining would continue into next week.

Top representatives of the two sides met again today, as they have done every day this week. In addition, Prince Souvanna met with his cabinet members for the second day in a row, and another cabinet session reportedly was scheduled for tomorrow.

Tonight, Prince Souvanna and some of his top aides met with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William H. Sullivan, who arrived here from Phnom Penh today.

Mr. Sullivan, a former ambassador to Laos, accompanied presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger to Hanoi and is reporting on the trip to Indochinese leaders.

Cambodian Gains
PHNOM PENH, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Cambodian government reinforcements helped stem a Communist offensive and regain ground near the Mekong River south of here, government sources said.

Information Minister Keam Reth said the government would not announce whether it would negotiate with the Communists for at least three weeks, not until after the Paris conference on Indochina which is to begin on Feb. 28.

Austrian Teachers Strike
VIENNA, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—About 11,000 Austrian secondary school teachers staged a one-day national strike today demanding higher salaries, mainly on behalf of university graduates about to take up teaching.



CHANGE OVER—North Vietnamese prisoners of war, just released by their South Vietnamese captors, shed their prison clothes at exchange area 75 miles north of Saigon. Members of Joint Military Commission at right.

Threatens to Halt Its Own Releases at 4,000

Saigon Claims Reds Delay Freeing of POWs

By Henry Kamm

SAIGON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese military spokesman said today that Saigon will hold up the release of war prisoners if the Communists continue delaying the return of the prisoners they hold.

In today's releases, South Vietnam had by noon freed 604 captives, all of them women who had served with the guerrillas, and it was expected to release 1,000 more prisoners by the end of the day.

But the spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said angrily at his daily press briefing that the Communists had promised to free 320 South Vietnamese prisoners at Pleiku, in the Central Highlands, and had not yet done so.

"They keep delaying," the spokesman said. "If they do, we'll stop at 4,000."

Saigon had announced earlier that it would free 7,000 captives by Sunday. According to Col. Hien, 1,510 had been freed before today.

U.S. Warns on Trade Policies

(Continued from Page 1)
fixed but should continue to fluctuate.

Basically, the American complaints on trade are:

- Japan discriminates against a wide range of American industrial and agricultural goods by tariff and nontariff barriers. These have been reduced in the last year, but the United States is pushing for more relaxation.
- A complicated system of agricultural levies in the Common Market tends to discriminate against certain U.S. food and farm products.

Pointedly, Mr. Shultz said that the Common Market had managed to put in an effective safeguard system against Japanese goods, which has meant that the relatively open American market has enjoyed both the benefits of Japanese goods and the problems they created.

He denied that there has been any ganging up of the Western countries against Japan, insisting simply that the yen is undervalued and had to be broken loose from its old parity. He declined to say how far the Japanese had agreed to let the yen float upward, but other sources suggested that Japan had agreed to an effective revaluation against the dollar of 15 percent.

Mr. Shultz was quite optimistic that the new devaluation would be successful, despite the failure of the Smithsonian agreement of December, 1971, to turn around the American deficits, both in the balance of payments and in the balance of trade.

He said that the United States had tried to get a bigger devaluation than it achieved at the Smithsonian, but that it was a good and constructive step.

Mr. Shultz was far from complacent, however, noting not only the need to pursue trade talks, but also the necessity to accomplish long-term monetary reforms. And beyond that, he noted—perhaps the first time an American official has done so as pointedly—that the popularity of imported goods must be taken as a signal by American industry that it needs to shape up competitively.

Nixon Aide in Bonn
BONN, Feb. 15 (AP-DN).—Former U.S. Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson, President Nixon's special adviser for trade, political and security matters, met West German officials today. He is on tour of Europe.

This morning, the 604 women were flown from a prison camp in Can Tho, in the Mekong Delta south of here, to Loc Ninh in the north and released. Col. Hien said that 300 more women were to be freed later today.

This afternoon, 700 male prisoners were flown from Bien Hoa near here to Camp Evans, near the Demilitarized Zone, for release later.

The Communists set free 711 government soldiers on Monday and Tuesday but have released none since then, the Saigon spokesman said. The Communists had announced that they would release a total of 1,020 captives.

The prisoner exchange has been bitterly disputed by both sides. The figure of 4,000 at which the Saigon government threatened to cut off its release of Communist soldiers equals the total number of government captives that the Communists said they were holding when the fighting was to be halted on Jan. 28.

But Saigon contends that the Communists hold perhaps 10 times as many. Moreover, the military spokesman announced today that 900 government soldiers were listed as missing in action since the cease-fire's official start.

The government reported that it was holding a total of about 26,000 Communist captives. It has not yet set a date for their release beyond the first group of 7,000 due to be freed by Sunday.

The military spokesman reported continuing fighting in various regions of the country. He accused the Communists of 194 violations of the cease-fire beginning at 6 a.m. yesterday and noon today.

Col. Hien said that since the cease-fire became official, 6,300 Communist soldiers and 1,088 government troops have been killed, as well as 52 civilians. The number of wounded was put at 4,981 government soldiers and 270 civilians.

The government claims a total of 3,222 Communist violations of the cease-fire.

The U.S. military command reported that 1,468 American servicemen had been withdrawn since Sunday, leaving 15,741 American troops in Vietnam.

A group of foreign newsmen and several senior members of the international peace-keeping commission were barred by South Vietnamese military police today from attending a diplomatic reception given by the Viet Cong.

Among those stopped from attending the party, which was given by the Viet Cong's delegation to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission, were:

- Soviet satellite sent to study solar rays.

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Russia today launched the third in its Prognosis series of satellites into earth orbit to study solar activity and its effect on interplanetary space.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, said that the automatic satellite would study X-ray and gamma radiation from the sun and measure magnetic fields in space around the earth.

Prognosis (the name means forecast) was put into an elliptical orbit similar to the flight path of the first two Prognosis satellites launched last year. It is circling earth at an altitude of between 580 and 200,000 kilometers, Tass said.

Accidental U.S. Bombing
BANGKOK, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—A U.S. fighter-bomber from Korat Air Base accidentally dropped eight bombs in an uninhabited area in northeast Thailand, an American Embassy spokesman said today. There were no reports of injuries or property damage.

Several dozen newsmen who had previously tried to visit the Communists at their quarters or nearby offices had been detained by the Saigon military police and their press credentials were confiscated.

Before newsmen attempted to go to tonight's reception, for which they had received printed invitations from the Viet Cong, Saigon's Col. Hien informed them that they were not allowed to have contact with the Communists.

He said that under the Paris peace accord, before any member of the Joint Military Commission could act, working procedures for that action must be formulated unanimously by the four parties. He said: "The commission has not yet made any decision on its relations with the press."

Today's action in blocking the diplomats and newsmen was the latest in a series of efforts by the South Vietnamese to isolate the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegations to the Joint Military Commission. The Communists delegates have been living under virtual house arrest in a heavily guarded former U.S. Army compound on the Tan Son Nhut Air Base.

The embassy issued a statement after Mr. Waldhaus's departure saying that he had "chosen to return to the United States, where he expects to be reunited with members of his family." He was on a flight for California.

Mr. Waldhaus held U.S. Embassy officials yesterday that he wanted to try to find a Vietnamese woman in Binh Duong Province, just north of Saigon, whom he had known before his capture.

He left the hospital and with six U.S. Embassy escorts, went by helicopter to the province. The informants said an all-day search had failed to find the women.

Released prisoners would have any readjustment problems "as far as adjustments to mental or physical problems."

"I think the doctors are going to be able to fix up any of the bone problems or muscle problems, and as far as the mental capabilities of the men that I have lived with are concerned, I think you'll be pleasantly surprised," he continued.

"We have habitually exercised both mind and body. We have conducted classes in many different subjects. We have never let our minds go to sleep. Many people have progressed without books to the second- or third-year level of foreign languages."

But, he said, the prisoners knew very little about what was going on in the world.

Asked if he was aware of the divisions that developed in American society over the Vietnam war, Riserer replied: "No, I think that we are not aware of such a condition. We know that, since our country is a country of freedom, there will always be people who have a different viewpoint on every issue."

Hanoi Radio Quote
In August, 1968, the Hanoi radio said he had called on the United States to "stop all bombing and other acts of war against North Vietnam and withdraw all U.S. troops from South Vietnam."

His wife said that she did not believe the voice on the broadcast was her husband's.

Asked about organization in the prison camps, Col. Riserer said: "Let me say we had a comradeship amongst us—a loyalty, an integrity that may never be found again in a group of men."

He said he doubted that the

Tigers Hunt Harvest
CALCUTTA, Feb. 15 (AP).—Tigers have killed 151 persons in five years in Sunderban forest north of Calcutta, it was reported today by Sitaram Mahapatra, Forest Minister. He said that honey and beeswax production slumped last year by more than 50 percent because villagers were afraid to go into the forest to gather honey.

Inspired by Patriotism—or PR

Returning Prisoners Offered Gifts, Vacations, New Cars

By Wayne King

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Many returning prisoners of war will find an unexpected flood of homecoming gift offers from generous—and some fear, self-serving—donors.

Public and private groups and individuals have offered the returning men all kinds of gifts, including lifetime passes to baseball games, new cars for a year and vacations in Florida for themselves and their families.

Bills pending in Congress and in state legislatures would provide benefits ranging up to \$200 a month for life, tax exemptions, extended medical care and scholarship aid for the men and their families.

The deluge of gift offers from private sources has become so intense that some fear the offers might be inspired as much by public relations as by patriotism.

The Pentagon has assigned men to compile a list of the offers of gifts and benefits to be passed out to the men, probably as they leave hospitals where they will receive final examination and medical care.

Up to the Men
A Defense Department spokesman emphasized that the Pentagon listing was not a screening operation. "It will be up to the men whether they want to take part," he said. "The offers are made for a number of reasons and we (the Pentagon) don't want to put ourselves in the position of endorsing any of them."

President Nixon has asked that recipients be quiet and tasteful, and that politicians refrain from going to the homecoming with speeches and celebrations.

In most cases, reports from around the country indicate, patriotic groups and local officials are abiding by the requests for relatively quiet homecomings.

Typical of the reaction was that of John Swift of the Massachusetts American Legion.

"We are going to soft-pedal the return of these young men," Mr. Swift said. "They need time to themselves and to be with their families to adapt themselves back into the mainstream of community life."

But offers of gifts and bonuses from public and private sources are proliferating. Among them are the following:

- A gold lifetime pass to all major and minor league baseball games; offered by Bowie Kuhn, baseball commissioner.
- An all-expenses-paid week's vacation in Orlando, Fla., including admission to Disney World and other theme spots; for the men and their families anytime this year, offered by the Orlando Area Chamber of Commerce.

Car for a Year
● A one-year free loan, with maintenance, of a new LTD, Mustang or Torino by the Ford dealers organization.

Proposals by Rep. Paul Findley, R., Ohio, to provide from \$50 to \$150 a month for life, depending on length of time in captivity, for all POWs. A Senate proposal would provide \$40 to \$200 on the same basis.

● A proposal by Rep. Joseph Maraziti, R., N.J., with 18 other sponsors, to provide tax credits of 10 percent for all Vietnam veterans, 25 percent for all POWs and 15 percent for an employer who hires a veteran as a trainee or in an educational program.

Proposals have also been advanced for compensation in the form of disability payments, ranging up to 50 percent. Others would extend the time period in which POWs would be eligible for certain medical benefits.

A movement in some legislatures would provide tuition scholarships for the children of POWs. Twenty-seven states, including New York, have adopted such laws.

The sources said that various organizations were behind the tapping, which involved political and financial espionage.

The filing of charges yesterday followed allegations last week that hundreds of telephones used by leading figures in politics, industry, banking and show business, including Premier Giulio Andreotti, were being bugged with miniature radio transmitters.

The accused, who include the chiefs of some of Rome's best-known private detective agencies, face prison sentences of up to three years while the telephone company official could be jailed for five years.

They were charged by Luciano Infelisi, a Rome deputy public prosecutor, who has been investigating the alleged scandal for the last four months with the aid of Antonio Randaccio, an electronics technician who toured the capital for weeks in a special truck to trace the bugged telephones.

Thury Sees Italian Aide
ROME, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Thury, chief North Vietnamese peace negotiator, called on the Foreign Minister Giuseppe Martelli today, 24 hours after meeting Pope Paul VI at the Vatican.

Both the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese have complained that the teams' facilities which have been provided by the United States and South Vietnamese are inadequate. They have also been several times where the arriving North Vietnamese teams were greeted hostile demonstrators.

7 Are Charged In Big Wiretap Scandal in Rome
ROME, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Five private detectives, a telephone company official and an unidentified person have been charged in connection with a major telephone-tapping scandal, Justice Ministry sources said today.

The sources said that various organizations were behind the tapping, which involved political and financial espionage.

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(Continued from Page 1)

been captured during the same bombing mission. Capt. Gelboed was aircraft commander of a B-52 on a night combat mission over North Vietnam on Dec. 20 and 21, 1972, of Yuba City, Calif., was co-pilot. Two of their crew members still are listed as missing.

Also captured together were Army Capt. Mark Smith and Army Sgt. Ken Wallingford. Capt. Smith, 38, was an adviser to a South Vietnamese Army unit in Loc Ninh, and Sgt. Wallingford, 24, was a Green Beret on the same assignment. They were captured on April 7, 1972, when the North Vietnamese overran the city.

Of the 20 returnees, the person longest in captivity was Navy Comdr. Raymond Volker, whose plane was downed on April 4, 1965. He spent nearly eight years in a prison camp.

40 More Return
TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Feb. 15 (AP).—Forty more prisoners of war came home to America today as three more flights of returnees prepared for this homecoming trip.

The men, in groups of 20, arrived here aboard separate Starliner hospital jets. Their arrival brought to 62 the number of POWs returned to the United States. Three more flights carrying a total of 62 men were expected tomorrow.

Air Force Col. Ronald E. Byrne Jr. told a crowd of 500 persons that greeted the second plane: "To be back on American soil is a dream beyond our prayers. Thank you, America."

U.S. Asks Speed By Viet Cong On Truce Teams

SAIGON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The chief of the U.S. delegation to the Joint Military Commission has urged the Viet Cong to speed the deployment of its cease-fire supervisory teams.

The call by Maj. Gen. Gilbert H. Woodward, was made yesterday, a day with the highest reported number of Communist violations of the cease-fire since Feb. 2, shortly after the agreement was signed. Saigon military spokesmen said there had been 188 Communist violations.

The Viet Cong failed to deploy its teams in six of seven developments that have stalled the peace-keeping machinery set up by the Paris agreement.

Of the seven regional teams and 26 local teams that the accord stipulated had to be in place by last Monday, the Viet Cong have deployed only parts of four regional teams and no local teams.

By contrast, the United States has all its regional teams and all but two of its local teams in place. North Vietnam has deployed all regional teams in some of its local teams.

Both the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese have complained that the teams' facilities which have been provided by the United States and South Vietnamese are inadequate. They have also been several times where the arriving North Vietnamese teams were greeted hostile demonstrators.

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A More Moderate McGovern Sees a Tough Re-Election Fight

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Facing what he says "will not be an easy" battle for re-election next year in South Dakota, Sen. George McGovern has begun to moderate many of the position he took in his presidential campaign last year.

In a session with newsmen yesterday, Sen. McGovern said he had scaled back his proposals for defense reductions and tax reforms from those he offered in last year's race and he declined to be drawn into debate with President Nixon on the issue of amnesty that arose so often in the campaign.



"I've always thought that once you're defeated, you go back to the office you hold and do your best from there."

He extended the olive branch to factional foes like AFL-CIO president George Meany and Democratic national chairman Robert S. Strauss and said he had no desire to claim leadership, actual or titular, of the national Democratic party.

"I don't see myself as that [titular leader]," Sen. McGovern told two dozen newsmen at breakfast. "I've always thought that once you're defeated, you go back to the office you hold and do your best from there."

'Bad Reporting'

The 1972 Democratic nominee put almost all his discussion of the events of the last campaign—including the role of the press and other Democrats in his lopsided defeat—off-the-record, saying he did not want to rehash past controversies.

But he vigorously defended his controversial January speech at Oxford University, saying it had been "bad reporting" that depicted it as an apology for his campaign rather than a discussion of the "centralization of power in the presidency and the failure of other institutions to resist the trend."

Sen. McGovern said he decided to "get the hell out of the country" and make the Jan. 21 speech in England, because he did not want to participate either in Mr. Nixon's inauguration the previous day or the counter-inauguration activities sponsored by various peace groups.

"I was under great pressure to lead the counter-inauguration activities," he said, "and I felt it was not the place for me. It would have been misinterpreted."

On the other hand, Sen. McGovern said, "I was deeply offended by the Christmas bombing" of North Vietnam "and I didn't want to stand on the platform with Mr. Nixon and applaud what had been done. Even if I had been there, I wouldn't have gone to the inaugural."

Fresh back from a five-day swing of his home state, Sen. McGovern professed to be more encouraged about his prospects

of re-election in 1974. But, he added, it "will not be an easy campaign; it never is for a Democrat in South Dakota."

He lost the state to Mr. Nixon in November, while other Democrats were winning the governorship, a Senate seat and control of the legislature.

He said he thought he had been hurt at home by his prolonged absence from the state and by what he called "vagrations and distortions" of his views on amnesty, abortion and marijuana, which he had not had time to answer adequately. He declined several times to restate his difference with Mr. Nixon on amnesty for Vietnam

draft resisters, telling the reporters, "I'm not going to have much to say about that. If it comes, it will have to be by executive order. There's not sufficient strength in Congress to force the President's hand."

The senator said his main concern was the matter of budget priorities, but even in that area his views seemed deliberately tempered as compared to those he expressed in the last campaign.

He said, "I accept" the \$209-billion spending ceiling Mr. Nixon has recommended for fiscal 1974. But he added that the \$12-billion deficit the President is projecting may be "bigger than it needs to be."

Sen. McGovern said he thought severe cutbacks in domestic programs could be averted by trimming military spending between \$7 to \$9 billion. When a reporter noted that this was considerably less than the \$31-billion, three-year cut he had advocated in the campaign, the senator said rising manpower costs no longer made his original target seem feasible.

He also suggested closing "tax loopholes," notably the special treatment of capital gains and accelerated depreciation allowances, to the extent of \$8 or \$9 billion.

"Maybe you can't get the full \$22 billion I recommended in the campaign," he said, "but you could go one-third of the way."

U.S. Aid Asked By Minnesota In Oil Crisis

Governor Urges Nixon To Declare Disaster

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Minnesota Gov. Wendell R. Anderson has asked President Nixon to declare his state a disaster area because of the statewide shortage of heating oil.

Making public yesterday a letter he sent to the White House Friday, Gov. Anderson, a Democrat, said that a "major disaster" is imminent in Minnesota. He said the state is short by 30 million gallons of heating oil for the rest of the winter, which he said would mean the closing of 540 factories, and 18,000 stores and insufficient oil for 105,000 homes if the shortage could not be made up.

Gov. Anderson said Minnesota was the hardest hit of six Midwestern states that were caught short of oil this winter and that he was asking the federal government to release 28 million gallons of heating oil from Defense Department storage tanks on the East and West coasts.

In response to the request, the White House yesterday dispatched three federal officials to the state capital, St. Paul.

They are to meet with members of Gov. Anderson's staff today to discuss the situation. One U.S. aide was quoted as saying that, "on the surface," Minnesota was worse off than the other Midwestern states but that any decision about how to help the state would have to be made in Washington.

Judge Changes Mind, Admits Evidence Ellsberg Opposed

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 (UPI)—The defense lost a round in the Pentagon papers case yesterday, as U.S. District Judge W. Matt Byrne Jr. reversed himself and admitted critical prosecution documents into evidence.

The judge said that the government could use "Industrial Security Manuals for Safeguarding Classified Information," issued by the Defense Department and the Rand Corp., against Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr.

Judge Byrne relented after Chief Prosecutor David R. Nissen produced four research contracts between Pentagon agencies and Rand, where the defendants once worked.

Although the contracts made no specific mention of the Pentagon papers, the judge said it was enough that the signed agreements established Rand's role in helping to formulate American policy in Vietnam.

Ending a four-day controversy on the issue, Judge Byrne said the prosecution was entitled to try to convince the jury that the Pentagon papers, like other classified documents sent to Rand, were covered by the regulations embodied in the security manuals.

But he ruled that defense attorneys also are entitled to present to the jury their contradictory view—that the papers were covered by a special arrangement outside the scope of the security manuals.

Testimony from Richard Best, Rand's top security officer, already has established that when Mr. Ellsberg transferred a copy of the papers to Rand as an officially authorized courier, they were kept out of the contractor's top-secret control system for more than a year.

The defense says this is because Mr. Ellsberg had been guaranteed unlimited and exclusive access to the papers by three retiring Defense Department officials in 1968.

According to one of those officials, Morton H. Halperin—now a consultant to the Ellsberg-Russo defense—the documents were "private papers" rather than government property.

Whatever their character, Mr. Nissen contends they were covered by the industrial security manuals. If this is so, the manuals can be used to help establish that the defendants violated the laws against conspiracy, espionage and theft of government property.

The judge's ruling yesterday said that the government has the burden of proving the security manuals are for the jury, rather than for him, to decide after hearing both sides.

As the prosecution projected excerpts from the security manuals on a courtroom screen, Judge Byrne repeatedly warned the jurors that they are not to consider the manuals as authoritative statements of the law involved in the case but merely as regulations of which the defendants were aware.

Guard Slain in Clash Of Peronist Factions

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 15 (Reuters)—A bodyguard of labor leader Jose Rucel was killed Tuesday night in a gun battle between rival factions of supporters of former President Juan Peron, police reported yesterday.

Police said Mr. Rucel, secretary-general of the General Labor Confederation, was speaking at an election-campaign rally of the Peronist-led Justicialist Liberation Front in Chivilcoy, 125 miles west of here, and fighting broke out in the crowd. In the gun battle, the 27-year-old bodyguard was killed as he tried to drive the labor leader's car away.

Nixon Urges Congress to Act On Stalled Environment Bills

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).

President Nixon, urging Congress to act promptly on 19 backlogged bills to promote the environment and the nation's natural resources, said today the costs of fighting pollution should be reflected in consumer prices and "not in the federal budget."

Mr. Nixon also said in a special message that "because there are no local or state boundaries to the problems of our environment, the federal government must play an active, positive role."

"We can and will set standards and exercise leadership. We are providing necessary funding support. And we will provide encouragement and incentive for others to help with the job."

Mr. Nixon proposed two new pieces of environmental legislation, including a bid to include "clean air" in the East as part of the national wilderness system.

Fishing Regulations

The President also proposed a bill to regulate commercial fishing off the U.S. coast.

He said the President then proposed the transfer of 16 more federal acres of surplus properties to state and local governments for park and recreation use.

After calling for enactment of 9 measures, he proposed in the last Congress, dealing with topics ranging from safe drinking water to disposal of hazardous wastes, the President called for a basic new farm bill that would reduce federal subsidies and leave more freedom-making to farmers.

"We must reduce the farmer's dependence on government payments through increased returns from sale of farm products at home and abroad," he said, and "current dairy supports and wheat, feed grain and cotton allotments as 'drastically' reduced."

Balance Needed

Setting forth guidelines for programs in the environmental, natural resources area, Mr. Nixon said the first need is to "strike a balance" between ecological and conservation interests and economic growth.

As for combating pollution, Mr. Nixon said:

"The costs of pollution should be more fully met in the free marketplace, not in the federal budget. For example, the price of pollution control devices for automobiles should be borne by the owner and the user and not the general taxpayer. The costs of eliminating pollution should be reflected in the costs of goods and services."

The message gave no dollar figures for the cost of the Nixon program.

House Panel Says 'Bug' Discovered

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).

An electronic listening device was found this week in the House Foreign Affairs Committee's main hearing room, Rep. Thomas E. Jordan, D., Pa., said today.

The hearing room is where the committee hears top government officials testify on sensitive matters, frequently in closed session. The device, described as a "sophisticated transmitter," was found lying on top of a table Monday. The FBI is investigating.

The last testimony before the committee was given Feb. 3 by Secretary of State William P. Rogers. That session was open to the public.

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Road Signs List Kilometers and Miles in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 15 (UPI).

Four highway signs, believed to be the first in the United States to mark distances in kilometers, have been placed along Interstate-71 between Cincinnati and Cleveland.

The signs, erected by the State Transportation Department, "give the distance to a city in both miles and kilometers. For example, a sign near the Morrow-Richland County border on northbound I-71 reads: "Cleveland, 94 miles, 151 kilometers."

Transportation Department Director J. Phillip Richley said the signs were the first in a series to be installed throughout the state to familiarize motorists with the metric system.

Mr. Richley said he expects the United States to convert to the metric system by 1983. He said a bill on conversion to the metric system is in the House Committee on Science and Astronautics.

8 Tons of Marijuana Seized On Ship, Biggest Haul by U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 (AP).

U.S. customs agents made their largest marijuana seizure yesterday with the confiscation of nearly eight tons of the drug from a Mexican-registered freighter docked in Los Angeles harbor.

Officials estimated the street value of the marijuana at \$13 million.

A Bureau of Customs spokesman said the marijuana was contained in 384 wooden boxes aboard the Don Miguel.

The freighter was the vessel that sailed "from tedium to apathy" in the film "Mr. Roberts."

The Don Miguel was being towed to Los Angeles to play a feature role in a forthcoming version of the NBC television series "Ironside" when customs agents boarded it.

The ship had been renamed the "La-Ro" and had been painted over to look rusty and decrepit for the "Ironside" episode.

Three Men Held

The customs spokesman said that three of the freighter's crew of 15 were in custody while the remaining 12 and the five-man crew of the tugboat San Jorge were confined to their ships pending further investigation.

Both the freighter and tugboat are registered in the Mexican port of Mazatlan.

The spokesman said the marijuana was in the form of 7,000 "bricks," each weighing 2.2 pounds. He said they were packed in boxes marked "coffee."

He said the seizure topped the previous high of five tons confiscated about two years ago in San Francisco.

The haul was reported to be the climax of a joint investigation involving the Bureau of Customs, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and police.

GAO Says Nixon, McGovern Broke Campaign Law

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).

The General Accounting Office reported Tuesday that the campaign organizations of President Nixon and Sen. George McGovern failed to report with in 48 hours a series of large contributions received during the last 12 days of the 1972 campaign.

However, it accepted the recommendation of the Office of Federal Elections against bringing legal action.

"While the committees' interpretations of the actions resulted in a failure to disclose promptly substantial contributions received immediately before the election, as is the clear intent of the [Federal Election Campaign] act, neither the new law nor the regulations were sufficiently explicit on these matters," said Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats.

In both cases, the GAO said it found that many of the contributions were subdivided into assignments under \$5,000 apiece to different campaign committees, which had the effect of avoiding the \$5,000 reporting requirement.

The report covered a number of large contributions to the Nixon campaign, including \$50,000 from a series of large contributions received during the last 12 days of the 1972 campaign.

Dutch Tuition Protest

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15 (Reuters)—Students occupied buildings at four Dutch universities today to protest official moves to increase tuition fees from 200 to 1,000 guilders (about \$65 to \$330). Universities affected by the sit-in demonstrations are those at Amsterdam, Leyden, Utrecht and Eindhoven.

U.S. Drops Case Against Aide to Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).

The federal government today dropped all charges against reporter Les Whitten and two Indians who were arrested Jan. 21 for possessing documents stolen from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

A federal grand jury questioned Mr. Whitten and his employer, columnist Jack Anderson, as well as the two accused Indians, Anita Collins and Hank Adams, yesterday.

Mr. Whitten and Mr. Adams were arrested two weeks ago as they carried documents that were taken from the government's Bureau of Indian Affairs during the occupation by militant Indians last year. They claimed they were taking the documents back to the BIA where they would turn them over to the FBI.

All three were charged with possessing stolen documents with intent to convert them to their own use.

Identities Not Given

The customs spokesman would not disclose the identities of the three men held in custody or what prompted the search of the freighter.

He said federal agents boarded the freighter at dockside and found the wooden boxes containing the marijuana concealed under cartons of tomato paste cans. Dogs trained to sniff out drugs were used in the search, he added.

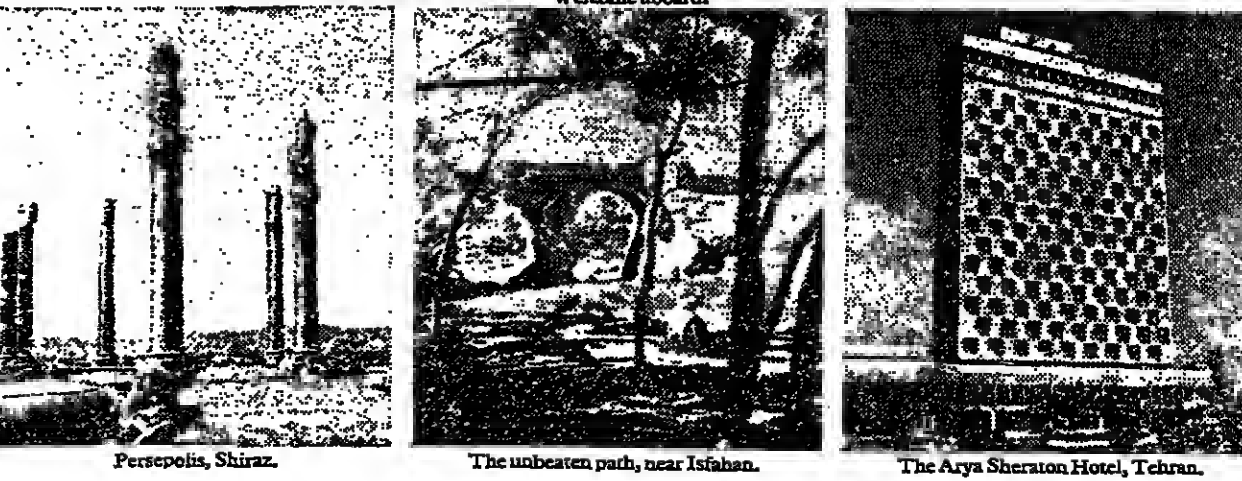
The Don Miguel arrived in Los Angeles from Mazatlan on Monday, after making a stop at Sanseada Mexico, 80 miles south of the U.S. border.

Hashish Cache Found

TEHRAN, Feb. 15 (AP)—A \$1-million hashish haul was reported by Iranian police today.

The one-ton drug cache was found hidden in a truck, according to official reports. Five smugglers were also reported captured.

Fly with the 'Homa' to its fabulous land



Iran Air's 'Homa' offers many rewards. So does Iran.

Soon it will be dusk. Colossal pillars cast long deep-purple shadows across the ruins of a once great city. The vestiges of ancient palaces, towers and massive assembly halls loom in the dying light.

This is Persepolis, a city which Darius the Great founded and made the centre of an all-powerful nation.

And it is here, so legend has it, that the fabulous 'Homa' bird appeared in the skies.

This bird is said to have inspired Cyrus the Great to found the Persian Empire (now Iran). Though Persepolis has receded imperiously into history, the bird flies on.

Today you can see its majestic profile on the tailplanes of Iran Air's sail-jet fleet: Boeing 707s and 727s for our international flights, 737s for our domestic network in Iran itself.

So come visit Iran. There's so much to see - Isfahan, Shiraz, Persepolis, cities splendid and romantic where history was made.

Or to the unbeaten path... through a land of gardens, ornate pigeon towers and dreaming mosques with domes of turquoise or yellow. Hotels? They are luxurious and international with every modern facility.

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Obituaries

Achille Cardinal Lienart, 89, Championed Workers' Cause

LILLE, France, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Achille Cardinal Lienart, 89, known as "the red cardinal" because of his support for workers' causes, died last night.

Cardinal Lienart was born in Lille, a grimy northern industrial city, spent much of his life there and eventually became its cardinal.

He fought consistently for improved workers' housing and better wages for the lower paid. He earned the title "the red cardinal" and later "the red cardinal" during the late 1920s when he fought vigorously on behalf of striking workers.

Cardinal Lienart was ordained a priest in 1907. He obtained degrees in theology from the Catholic University of Paris and in philosophy from the Sorbonne.

After his Paris studies, he spent a year in Rome and returned to France in 1910. He was named professor of Biblical studies in Cambrai and later transferred to the St. Sulpice Seminary in Lille, where he was teaching when World War I broke out.

Chaplain in Trenches
Cardinal Lienart immediately joined the army as a chaplain. His work in the field with France's battle-weary and disillusioned troops won him the Legion of Honor and the War Cross. He served with the 301st French Infantry Regiment, mostly in the trenches. Frequently he went into no man's land to rescue casualties. He once got behind German lines to bring wounded men to safety.

He received his first parish in

1926 at Tourcoing in the north. Two years later, on Oct. 6, 1928, he was named bishop of Lille.

On June 30, 1930, Pope Pius XI elevated him to the College of Cardinals.

He was an advocate of the Catholic labor union movement. During World War II, Cardinal Lienart was a persistent target of Nazi pressure because of his influence in the area. Once he told an SS officer: "I was a soldier. You cannot frighten me by threatening death."

He was a prominent figure at the Second Vatican Council and was at one time considered a possible successor to Pope John XXIII.

Otto Leichter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 15 (UPI).—Otto Leichter, 76, a journalist here for 16 years, and a leader in the Austrian Social Democratic party before World War II, died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital.

During his years as a journalist in Europe and later in the United States, Mr. Leichter came to know many of the politically powerful and influential leaders in government. He also shared the confidences of three UN secretaries-general, the late Dag Hammarskjöld, U Thant and Kurt Waldheim.

Chester N. Frasier

PORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 15 (AP).—Dr. Chester N. Frasier, 81, an internationally known authority on dermatology and a Harvard professor before retiring in 1958, died yesterday. From 1922 to 1942, he taught at the Junior Medical College in Peking.

Maj. Gen. G. Gardner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—Retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Grandison Gardner, 80, a command pilot and engineer and former special assistant to the secretary of the Air Force, died Jan. 19 in Phoenix, it became known today.

Gen. Gardner's military service started in 1917. He was a military air observer in London before coming to Washington in 1941 to serve as chief of the Engineering Section of the Materiel Division. In 1945, he went to Japan as a member of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey. In 1946, he returned to Washington to organize the Office of the Air Comptroller at Air Force headquarters.

In 1951, Gen. Gardner was named director of the Joint Air Defense Board in Washington. He retired in 1964.

After his retirement, he was director of the SHAPE Air Technical Defense Center in The Hague.



Wally Cox at the height of his TV success.

Wally Cox, TV Comedian, Found Dead

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 15 (AP).—Comedian Wally Cox, television's shy "Mr. Peepers," was found dead this morning in his Bel Air home. The 48-year-old comedian was believed to have died of natural causes, police said. They said his wife found him in pajamas slumped over the pillow in his bed.

Mr. Cox was famous for his portrayal of Robinson Peepers, a gentle, owlish science teacher, on television in the early 1950s.

He had a number of roles afterward but was always remembered as the bespectacled Mr. Peepers. "I wish people would forget Mr. Peepers," Mr. Cox said recently. "Peepers was just one character I played."

Mr. Cox, who was born in Detroit, began performing in New York nightclubs in 1948 and soon was on television, which led to a Broadway play, "Dance Me a Song."

"Mr. Peepers" became a TV hit in 1953. But its success lasted only a couple of years and by 1956 he was placed in another TV series, "The Adventures of Hiram Holliday." That series' life was short.

In later years, he made frequent television appearances. He was often on panel shows and he did the voice for cartoon characters. He was a regular on the "Hollywood Squares," a daytime television game show.

Indian-Made MiG

BOMBAY, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Indian Air Force accepted yesterday the first MiG fighter aircraft produced in India mostly from locally made parts. V.C. Shukla, defense production minister, thanked the Soviet Union for its help in constructing the advanced version of the supersonic MiG-21.

Nixon Critic Is Leaving Republicans

Rep. Riegle to Join Democrats in House

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—Rep. Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Michigan, a leading Republican critic of President Nixon's Vietnam and domestic policies, has decided to switch parties and become a Democrat.

The 35-year-old congressman, serving his fourth term in the House, is expected to make his formal announcement in his home town of Flint, Mich., next week.

He has been the center of publicity and controversy since his election to the House in 1966. He interrupted work on a doctorate in business administration at Harvard to defeat an incumbent Democrat in a traditionally Democratic and strongly unionized district.

In 1967, he was one of three freshman Republicans chosen to reply to President Johnson's criticism of Republican "nay-sayers" in Congress. He accused Mr. Johnson of wanting a "one-man band" government and said Republicans were the ones seeking "new" solutions.

Critical Questions

Rep. Riegle's disagreement with policy in Vietnam began during the Johnson years. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, he organized his own "cost-benefit" analysis of military expenditures in Vietnam and subjected administration witnesses to unusually sharp questioning.

The disagreement carried over when Mr. Nixon became President. Rep. Riegle said Mr. Nixon told him in 1968 that he would end the war within six months of entering the White House—a statement the President's spokesmen have denied.

When the war continued, Rep. Riegle was the only House Republican to give active support to Rep. Paul W. McCloskey, R., Calif., during his challenge of Mr. Nixon during the early 1972 primaries.

While Rep. Riegle's differences with the administration over Vietnam have been highly publicized, colleagues said he had told them he also found himself in increasing disagreement with the President on a wide range of domestic issues.

Mobutu Visits Belgium

BRUSSELS, Feb. 15 (UPI).—President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire arrived today for a one-month private stay in Belgium. He was welcomed at Brussels airport by King Baudouin and Premier Edmond Leburton.



NASA PHOTO—Part of color picture made from imaging data transmitted from space. Picture shows Washington-Baltimore area as far south as Fredericksburg, Va.

Satellite Maps Earth Resources

By John Noble Wilford

GREENBELT, Md. (UPI).—Dr. Nicholas M. Short, a geologist at Goddard Space Flight Center here, bent over the light table and squinted through an 8-power magnifying glass at a large color transparency of western Nevada.

To the unpracticed eye, the photograph seemed unimpressive, a strange panorama of unrelenting reds and pinks, grays and blues and indigos. But to Dr. Short and many other scientists, it was one more reason to proclaim the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1) "a success beyond our wildest dreams."

The photograph was made from data transmitted from 570 miles out in space, one of some 125,000 pictures that have been produced by ERTS-1 during its first seven months of orbiting the earth.

The one-ton spacecraft's mission is to determine the feasibility of exploring the earth from space, surveying its resources and monitoring such changing processes as the growth of crops, advances of glaciers and spread of pollution and population.

"Story to Tell"
"This one's got a story to tell," Dr. Short said, examining the Nevada picture and explaining its many potential uses.

There was Reno in blue and blue-gray; cities and other works of man were made to show up in those and lighter colors in the ERTS pictures to enhance contrast. There were the suburbs, in pink, and the farmlands, in red, the color signatures of vegetation.

These are the kinds of patterns that land-use planners, cartographers and agricultural experts look for in the ERTS pictures. They enable them to spot trends in urban sprawl, revise maps, make timber inventories and chart the various uses to which land is put, even distinguishing between pastures and croplands, vineyards and orchards.

Along the spine of the Sierra Nevada, it was possible to plot the white mantle of snow on its peaks. Elsewhere in the picture, shallow lakes showed light blue and deeper lakes dark blue to indigo. Where the Truckee River emptied into Pyramid Lake, there was a patch of red, the telltale sign of thick algae growing in the nutrients from pollution.

Use to Hydrologists
Hydrologists scrutinize such features to make water-supply forecasts, chart drainage patterns, map flood plains, petrol irrigation canals for leaks and detect pollution.

And to the north of Reno, it was possible to make out a ring of low hills forming an almost perfect circle. It was probably an eroded volcanic formation that had heretofore escaped the attention of geologists on foot and in airplanes—a discovery illustrating how ERTS photographs provide a new perspective of earth.

"These photographs are flags to geologists that say, there's something interesting here, go out in the field and find out what it is," Dr. Short explained.

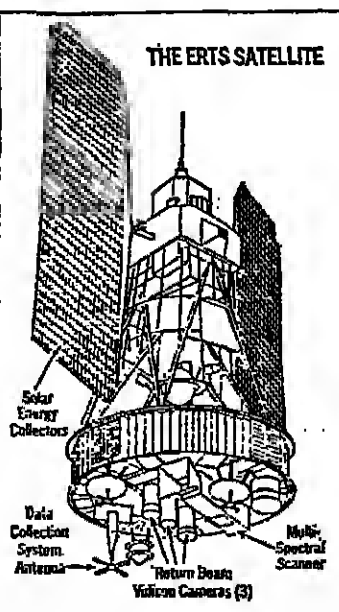
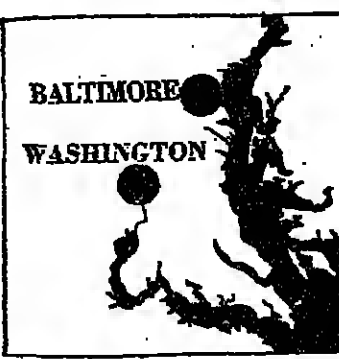
Dr. Short is one of about 300 scientists, American and foreign, who are poring over ERTS photographs. In nearly every case, the scientists report that the spacecraft's results are exceeding expectations.

Launched in July
ERTS-1 was launched on July 25 by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. On the project scientists, there is a panorama of 11 photographs. It shows a strip of land 115 miles wide, running from Quebec down to North Carolina. It took ERTS-1 only 25 seconds to record such a panorama.

Some of the most valuable results, however, come only after hours of painstaking analysis of the images through magnification, color filters and other manipulations.

The following are some of the highlights:

In geology, Dr. Paul D. Lowman



ERTS satellite's scanner measures light in four bands of the spectrum. Vidicon cameras are designed to take simultaneous pictures of areas surveyed by the scanner. Data collection system monitors environmental conditions on earth.

And South Poles on each orbit, but because the earth is rotating beneath its fixed orbit, it surveys a different swath of the rest of the globe each time. In 18 days, ERTS-1 can cover the entire globe, except for the cones around the poles.

Since the orbit is sun-synchronous, it means that the sun angle over any scene on the ground will be the same each time the satellite passes overhead. For example, ERTS-1 always crosses the Equator on its north-to-south track when it is 9:30 a.m. local time.

3 TV Cameras
The eyes of the satellite are a set of three television cameras and a multispectral scanner with four channels.

The TV cameras were designed to take simultaneous pictures of the same 115-by-115-mile section of the earth in different portions of the spectrum—one in green, one in red and the third in the near infra-red. But a minor electrical problem forced the flight controllers to turn off the cameras early in the mission.

But the scanner, with its detector measuring reflected light in two visible and two near infrared bands of the spectrum, proved sufficient to demonstrate the potential of remote sensing from space.

With ERTS-1, it takes 500 pictures to cover the United States, compared with 500,000 from high-altitude aircraft.

Photo Panoramas
On the wall in the office of Dr. William M. Burke, the chief project scientist, there is a panorama of 11 photographs. It shows a strip of land 115 miles wide, running from Quebec down to North Carolina. It took ERTS-1 only 25 seconds to record such a panorama.

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In geology, Dr. Paul D. Lowman

of Goddard has discovered many previously unmapped fractures branching off the San Andreas fault in California.

University of Wyoming geologists are preparing the first detailed map of the many cracks and other structural features of the Wind River Mountains, a job that would have taken five years with conventional means. Areas of faulting and cracking are usually promising places for ore prospecting.

Continental Drift
Other scientists believe that they can trace the linear terrain features where India is thought to have pushed into Asia millions of years ago. Under the continental drift theory, it is thought that India broke off from Antarctica and drifted to its present location.

In hydrology, Dr. Vincent V. Salomonson, another ERTS investigator at Goddard, said that the satellite pictures were making it possible to chart the gradual shifts in glaciers—and may lead to an understanding of why the shifts occur, and whether glacial ice, which contains 75 percent of the world's fresh water, is degreasing.

Scientists also report using ERTS pictures to measure sedimentation in coastal regions, detect erosion, examine changes in wet terrain and tidal marshes and monitor the biological productivity of the ocean.

U.S. Geological Survey scientists have used infrared images from ERTS-1 to detect shallow subsurface water-bearing rocks in Nebraska, Illinois and New York State. As a result, they expect to produce more accurate maps of the nation's underground water supply.

New Tool Seen
Dr. A. P. Colvocoresses, a cartographer for the Geological Survey, doubts that spacecraft will take the place of conventional aerial photography in mapping. But he sees ERTS-type imagery as a "new tool that promises much to the mapmaker," particularly in recording changes that "are occurring faster than the mapmaker can possibly record them by conventional techniques."

One such example is land-use mapping. Dr. Robert N. Colwell of the University of California at Berkeley has taken ERTS photographs of northern California and identified the general types of crops in fields 20 acres or larger. He reports that he was right 83 percent of the time.

In one of the first ERTS experiments, Purdue University scientists took imaging data from parts of Texas and Oklahoma and determined that the area included the following: 4.1 million acres of range and pasture; 2.7 million acres of cropland; 1.5 million acres of forest; and 180,000 acres of water, which in turn could be categorized according to quality.

A "ground-truth" survey largely confirmed the findings.

31 Other Nations
Although ERTS-1 has aimed its sensors mostly at the United States, investigators from 31 other countries are participating.

Mail, for example, is beginning to use ERTS data to make maps of remote areas, for guiding water-exploration efforts and for choosing routes of new roads. From the photographs, Iran has located several lakes that did not appear on its maps.

Dr. Fernando de Mendonca, director-general of Brazil's space agency, reports that ERTS-1 photographs show how poorly the Amazon basin is understood. The positions of some of the river's tributaries were off by 12 miles or more and the direction of their flow was "sometimes off by 90 degrees."

If the Brazilians had had ERTS photography before, according to a NASA scientist, they could have saved millions of dollars in building the Trans-Amazon Highway. Just by knowing where the small rivers were, they could have avoided building many bridges.

Women Total 60 Percent of U.S. Elderly

Their Preponderance Expected to Increase

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—The Census Bureau reports that women now constitute almost 60 percent of the 20.6 million Americans aged 65 or older. More than 83 percent of these women live alone. The bureau said projections indicate that both percentages are likely to keep rising at least until 1990.

In 1950, there were 102 men aged 65 and older for every 100 women in the same category. By 1970, the number of men had shrunk to 73 for every 100 women. The Census Bureau estimates that by 1990 the number will shrink even further, to a ratio of 68 men to 100 women.

The reasons for women's increasing longevity are unknown. But the fact and its effects are a central finding of this report.

Other Findings

Among the report's other findings are the following:

● The number of Americans over 65 is increasing by 300,000 to 400,000 a year.

● The number of people over 65 will increase sharply between the years 2010 and 2030 when persons born in the "baby boom" after World War II become elderly.

● The proportion of people 65 to 69 is declining, while the proportion of those 75 and older is growing. The reason is the higher birth rates and heavy immigration of more than 70 years ago.

While women 65 and older continue to make up 10 percent of the work force, participation by men 65 and older dropped from 46 percent in 1950 to 25.5 percent in 1970.

Almost 40 percent of women 75 and older are living alone.

The living arrangements of men and women 65 and older are found to differ. In 1970, more than 70 percent of the men were married and living with their wives, but only 35 percent of women 65 and older were living with their husbands.

The percentage of people 65 and older living with "other relatives" declined for both men and women from 1961 to 1970. For men it dropped 7 percent from 11 percent for women to 15 percent from 22 percent.

While the numbers are known, the reasons more women than men live to the age of 65 are not. Some experts on aging say that "environmental" factors, such as the fact that men encounter more stress than women, are responsible for more women living longer.

Herman B. Brothman, chief of research and statistics for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Administration on Aging, citing a higher death rate for males that begins at birth, said that he believed there was "something biological" responsible for women's longer lives.

The report, "Some Demographic Aspects of Aging in the United States," Series P-23 No. 43, is available for \$1 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Bhutto Replaces Province's Aides, Imposes His Rule

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today imposed presidential rule in the troubled province of Baluchistan after dismissing the governor and removing the Council of Ministers.

A proclamation said that Mr. Bhutto's order would remain in force for 30 days.

Earlier today, the president appointed new governors in Baluchistan and North West Frontier Province.

The previous governor was dismissed "in the larger interest of the nation," according to an official announcement.

The president's decision was viewed here as a direct consequence of the weekend discovery of a large arms cache at the Iraqi Embassy.

The two governors are leaders of the pro-Mohammed National Alliance, which is opposed to President Bhutto's Pakistan Progressive Party. Observers believe that confrontation between the two organizations now inevitable.

Rembrandt Thief Uses Bicycle for Getaway
LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP).—A man stole a Rembrandt oil painting worth nearly \$500,000 and made his getaway on a bicycle.

Police said they recovered the painting, undamaged, soon afterward and were questioning a suspect.

The theft was from the Leitch College Art Gallery in the suburbs of south London. Of the six paintings, the most valuable was a portrait of "Jacob de Gheyn III," which was in a large plastic shop bagged by the thief before pedaling away.

82,000 Pounds Recalled

DETROIT, Feb. 15 (AP).—Motor Co. has announced that it is recalling 1972 Oldsmobiles, Buicks and Pontiacs made in 1972.

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SHOE-HUA-HUA—One-pound champion valued at 5,000 marks smuggling up in furry shoe in Hamburg.

Students, Police Clash Again, Concessions by Cairo Seen

CAIRO, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Riot police and student demonstrators clashed for the fifth straight day near Cairo University today, but the encounter was less bloody and there were indications that the students may have won some concessions from the government.

The Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party, was reported to be studying the students' grievances, and these were aired for the first time by Cairo newspapers.

Political observers took this as a sign that the government was prepared to release some detained students and to deal openly with student complaints.

Hundreds March

Several hundred students today marched off the campus of Cairo University, as they had on each of the preceding four days, and confronted police near an important intersection leading to a main bridge that crosses the Nile and leads toward the center of Cairo.

After a few stones were thrown by students, the police pushed them back to the area in front of the main campus gates.

The students are demanding the release of 120 students arrested as anti-state activists during January demonstrations. They also seek freedom from press censorship and replacement of disciplinary councils in universities by democratically elected student bodies.

Preliminary contacts have been held during the last 24 hours by student representatives, university authorities and leaders of the Arab Socialist Union to study peace terms and the introduction of democratic practices on the campus.

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Strikes, Slowdowns Continued For 2d Day by U.K. Gas Union

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Workers' slowdowns and strikes reduced gas pressures today for the second day, closing some industrial operations and schools and affecting cooking and heating norms as temperatures plunged to their lowest this winter.

Subfreezing conditions were reported all over the country and there were record lows in Scottish regions where a one-day strike by gas workers cut gas pressures to levels considered the safety minimum.

Six of the British Gas Corporation's 12 regions were affected by the stoppage, which stems from a demand by gas workers for pay increases that would exceed those permitted in the government's anti-inflation program.

Victor Feather, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, representing 10 million workers, called for an independent court of inquiry into the gas dispute. But the proposal was rejected in the House of Commons by Trade and Industry Secretary Peter Walker, who said such a move would upset government machinery being established to deal with the second phase of economic controls when it becomes law by early April.

Labor leader Harold Wilson accused Prime Minister Edward Heath of evading the issue in Parliament.

Mr. Heath went to Birmingham,

in the industrial Midlands, one of the areas worst hit by the dispute, and repeated his determination not to give any special treatment to the gas workers or any other union pleading hardship.

Almost 700 big firms were shut down by tonight because of dwindling supplies and between 2.5 million and 5.5 million domestic users of manufactured gas were affected in some way. Schools were closed where there was not enough heat.

Miners' union leader Joe Gormley today challenged the 47,000 unionized gas workers to accept the government's anti-inflation plan or call a general strike.

He said that if unions wanted a showdown over the controversial wage-price legislation, they must unite in a general strike to force a general election. "For one union to take on the government would be damned suicide," he declared.

A meeting of representatives of charitable organizations, the gas corporation and the unions was called for Monday by the Charity Age Concern. Its director, David Hobman, said that after information was exchanged, "We will then be able to finalize plans for action at local and national level to safeguard the elderly during the coming weeks."

An elderly woman has died of injuries she suffered in the explosion of a camp stove she bought to guard against being without gas.



GOLDEN GADGET—A mini-umbrella to clip onto a pipe bowl on a rainy day is offered by a British manufacturer for £350.

Waldheim Sees Hirohito
TOEYO, Feb. 15 (AP).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called on Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako today at the Imperial Palace.

Major Ulster Catholic Party Requests Meeting With Craig

BELFAST, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Northern Ireland's biggest Roman Catholic political group, the Social Democratic and Labor party, said today that it had asked for meetings with the Ulster Loyalist Council, a Protestant military group headed by William Craig.

Mr. Craig, who has said he would not object to official talks with Catholic groups on Ulster's future, welcomed the request.

British government sources declined to comment on the request, but sources said: "Meetings like this are much better than throwing stones at each other."

The Catholic party said in a statement that it was eager to have discussions with "broad-based grass-roots Unionist opinion."

It added that while there remained a wide divergence of views on how to solve the sectarian problems of the British province, "areas of agreement are emerging in basic analysis of our problems."

The request for a meeting followed a speech by Mr. Craig in which he suggested an independent state of Northern Ireland apart from both Britain and the Irish Republic.

He also disclosed that he had held informal talks with the Catholic party before making the speech.

Meanwhile, a report by a gov-

ernment advisory council said that Catholic and Protestant school integration in Northern Ireland was unrealistic now. The main barrier was the attitude of parents, the report said.

In Ulster's continuing violence, a security guard was shot in the shoulder in Belfast by two terrorists, who planted a bomb in an electrical store. No one was hurt in the explosion.

Some Protestant extremists and suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army were reported to have been arrested by security forces in raids in Belfast last night.

Death Sentence Given

BELFAST, Feb. 15 (AP).—A 29-year-old Protestant was sentenced to death by a criminal court today for shooting to death a policeman in October.

Albert Browne, a member of the militant Ulster Defense Association, was the first man to be sentenced to death in the province in 12 years. He was convicted of murdering Constable Gordon Herron. The death sentence is mandatory in the murder of a police officer, a soldier or a prison officer.

Browne shot Constable Herron and another officer when they stopped a stolen car in which he was riding. The death sentence can be appealed.

Shah Rewards 700 Policemen In Switzerland

GENEVA, Feb. 15 (UPI).—The city government said today it waived the law to allow the Shah of Iran to give gold medals to all the 700 policemen who protected him during his visit here last year.

Normally Swiss law bars any state official from accepting gifts.

At the Shah's request, special authorization was given for him to distribute the medals—worth \$50 each—as well as Persian rugs to seven top police officials.

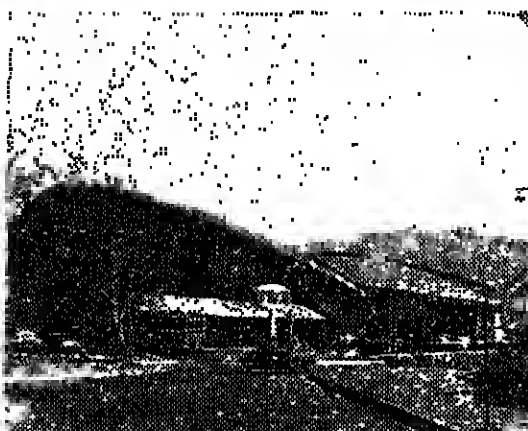
German Police Chase Ends With 2 Deaths

HAGEN, West Germany, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—A car chase ended today in the deaths of a gunman and his policeman hostage, police here said.

Police opened fire when the fleeing car was held up in a traffic jam. As the suspect fell, he shot his hostage in the back, killing him, police said.

The chase began when two detectives sought to arrest a Hagen man on suspicion of 17 robberies. The suspect wounded both detectives and took one of them hostage, using the detectives' car in his escape attempt.

WHY MORE PEOPLE ARE NOW CROSSING THE ATLANTIC WITH TWA's AMBASSADOR SERVICE THAN WITH ANY OTHER AIRLINE.



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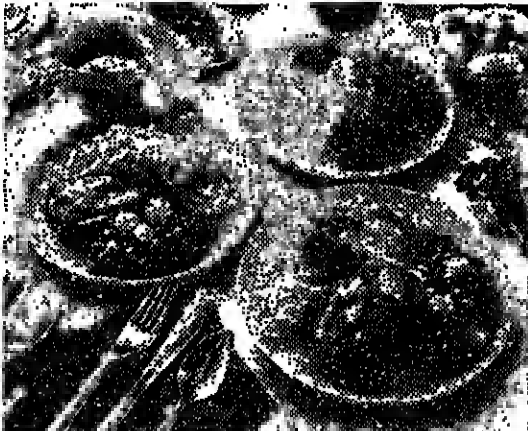
TWA's 707 twin seat. When nobody's next to you, the middle becomes a side table.

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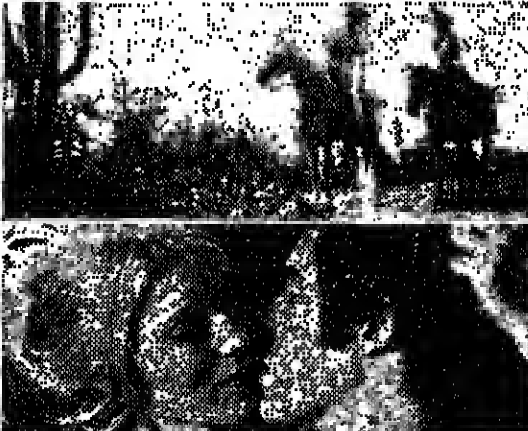
TWA's Ground Ambassadors help you with last minute problems.

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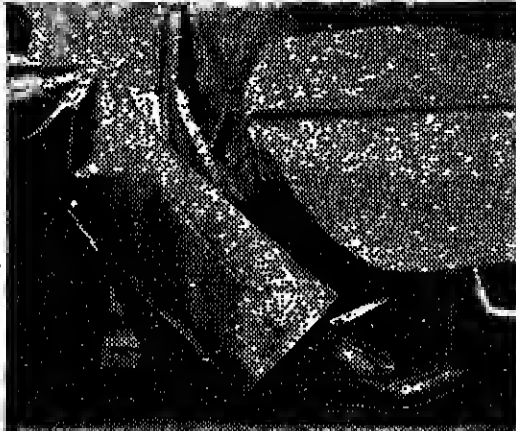
On Ambassador Service, there's a choice of three main meals in economy.

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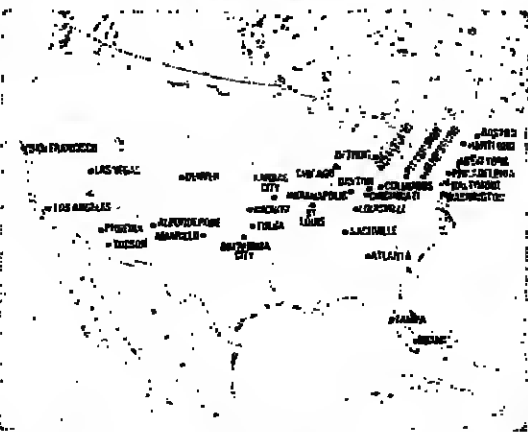
With Ambassador Service, there's a choice of two films and eight tracks of audio.*

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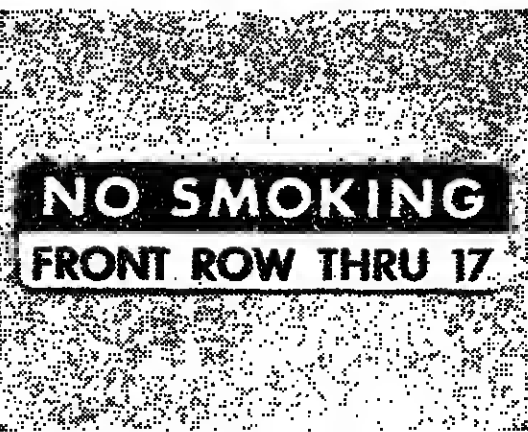
We've cut away the bottom of the seat in front to give you more shin room.

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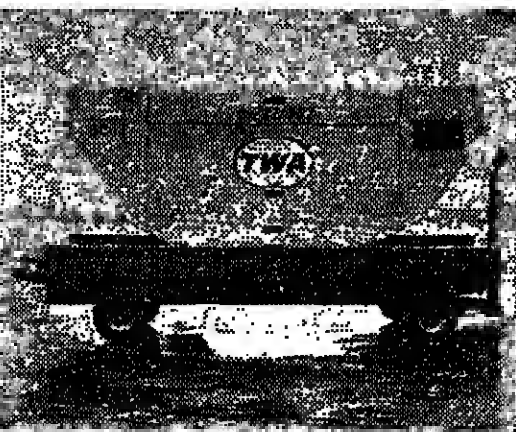
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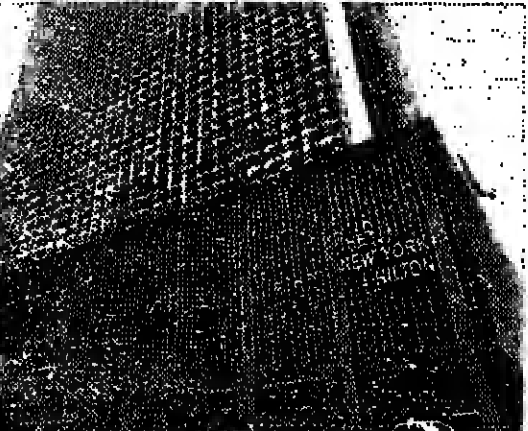
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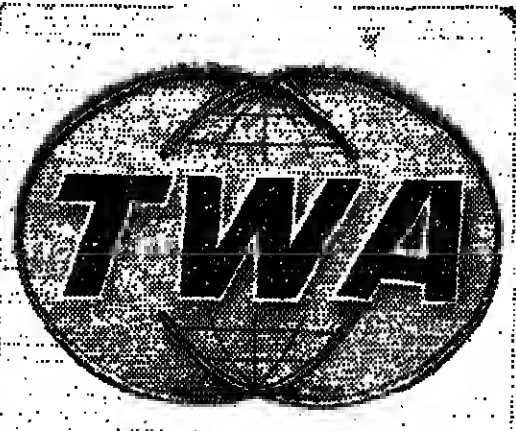
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Giscard Casts 1st Official Doubt Over Concorde

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing tonight expressed the first official doubts on the survival of the Franco-British supersonic airliner, Concorde, which has been rejected by leading American and world airlines.

In a debate with Socialist leader François Mitterrand, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the French government "is studying the survival of this operation. This project has reasonable chances," he said.

It was the first time a minister of either the French or the British government had expressed any doubt about the future of the project since Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines announced early this month that they would not take up their options to buy the aircraft.

The Finance Minister made the statement while defending government aid to technology in France, citing atomic energy and the Concorde. He did not expand on the remark.

The British Labor government elected in 1964 considered abandoning the project but continued under pressure from the French. Since then, the development cost and the sale price of the aircraft, scheduled to go into commercial service in 1975, have escalated sharply and only a handful of firm orders have been booked for the plane.

20,000 Protest Milan Shooting

MILAN, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—More than 20,000 workers and students marched through the streets here today while about 120,000 printing workers held a nationwide strike to protest the shooting yesterday of a Milan worker.

Luigi Robusti, 34, was critically wounded in the face by a blast from a shotgun allegedly fired by the manager of a small Milan printing plant. The manager was enraged by union efforts to bring his workers out on strike.

The manager, 34-year-old Armando Girotto, was in jail today facing a charge of attempted murder.

5-Member Bloc In Southeast Asia Seeks to Expand

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Foreign ministers of the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations agreed today to seek to expand the group to cover all countries in the region.

After a one-day meeting, the ministers said they planned to convene a regional conference to serve as an "Asian forum."

The group, comprising Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore, seeks to enroll North and South Vietnam, Burma, Laos and Cambodia.

The ministers said they had agreed to cooperate in reconstruction and rehabilitation throughout Indochina and had discussed political recognition of North Vietnam.

They also discussed how the cease-fire in Vietnam affected their policy of having Southeast Asia declared a neutral zone guaranteed by China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Triple Play on Hijacking

The agreement for the mutual control of hijacking, signed in Washington and Havana, has its ambiguities, and its success will in great part depend upon the spirit shown on both sides. The core problem in tackling international terrorism in its various aspects has been to avoid strengthening iron curtains—that is, to place no additional, international, borders on those who seek to flee their own countries but do not risk lives other than their own in the process. It is not yet entirely clear how successful the Cuban-American agreement will prove to be in this respect.

Nevertheless, the new agreement is extremely significant. In the first place, it is a genuine attempt to take bilateral action in a field which the United Nations has merely skirted. That Canada is following the American example indicates that this technique may find extensive, and salutary, application.

Secondly, the pact is an example of the new flexibility that has appeared in the recent practice of diplomacy. By the standards of earlier years, it is hard to imagine two governments which have no formal diplomatic relations and which have a recent history of intense hostility reaching accord on a matter of such sensitivity. The fact that the agreement was signed in Havana and Washington shows how far apart Cuba and the United States remain; the fact that

it was signed shows that such technical distance need be no bar to limited cooperation on matters of common concern.

And finally such limited cooperation may well turn out to be the best avenue toward closing the wide gap that still separates Castro's Cuba from the United States—a gap that has been a constant irritant in the hemisphere and that produces no discernible results beneficial to either side.

Neither Premier Castro nor President Nixon have shown any public signs of making an effort to work out the great mass of differences that divide their governments. The memory of the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis, as well as the alignments and attitudes that led to those events, remain fresh in memory. To achieve the kind of overall settlement that would permit Havana and Washington to take up normal political and economic positions vis-à-vis one another would be a large and difficult operation. But by nibbling away at specific problems, much the same effect may be attained in time. It would seem simpler and more dramatic to bypass the tangle of divisive issues with some gesture like that of President Nixon's visit to Peking. But that is not essential to a pragmatic course in foreign relations—the main thing is to reduce points of friction and increase those at which mutual advantages can be served. The hijacking agreement can serve both those ends, admirably.

The 'Post-Vietnam' Period Begins

To watch the first prisoners arriving at Clark Field gave most Americans, we are sure, not only personal joy but the best kind of evidence that for this country at least, the war is coming to an end. This is a feeling shared by President Nixon, who rather gratuitously chose to take the returned men's salute to their commander-in-chief as vindication of his goal of a "peace with honor," and by those who realize that most of the returning Americans are professional military men whose particular mission, the bombing, was among the most controversial of the war.

The evident vigor and cheer of most men in the first contingents released by Hanoi and the Viet Cong were cause for particular satisfaction, since many Americans had probably feared Mr. Nixon was right when he said in 1971 that the North Vietnamese "without question have been the most barbaric in the handling of prisoners of any nation in history."

Homecoming is sure to be an arduous psychological process. But if the Americans due to be freed in forthcoming prisoner exchanges are in the same apparently good physical condition, then that will be a boon. As the North Vietnamese certainly have calculated, it will also bring them a politically useful measure of good will. The contrast of the smiling released Americans and the grim and gaunt Communist prisoners released by Saigon, could not be more sobering.

The prisoners' return is, of course, only one aspect, an especially poignant one, a range of "post-Vietnam" issues likely now to move toward the fore of American public life. Among these are the situation of Vietnam veterans in general, the place of young men who chose to leave the country or otherwise avoid military service—or to desert after they were in uniform rather than serve in Vietnam; and the separate but in a sense politically equal question of furnishing reconstruction aid to Indochina, including North and South Vietnam.

Vietnam veterans, especially the physically and psychologically wounded, would seem to command universal sympathy. Too many signs already indicate, however, that the same general attitude which led a disproportionate number of poor, less educated and black Americans to be sent to fight and die in Vietnam is affecting treatment of the survivors at home. Incredibly, for instance, even as we prepared to celebrate the return

of the POWs, the administration was proposing to reduce federal benefits for Vietnam amputees. Under congressional pressure, the plan has now been recalled by the White House. The proposal should be discarded permanently. It is hard to imagine a more damaging and disrespectful gesture toward our Vietnam veterans.

The amnesty issue is recognized as compelling by many Americans—those who respect the motives of young men who in conscience avoided military service and those whose prime concern is to close the domestic divisions opened by the war. President Nixon, to be sure, has spoken forcefully for those who believe that a respect for authority, and a respect for the men who accepted service and risked or lost their lives, rule out a policy of forgiveness. We would like to note that this is an issue peculiarly vulnerable to the atmosphere in which it is discussed. That atmosphere can hardly fail to soften as the cease-fire takes firmer hold and prisoners come home and veterans receive the care they deserve. Those who sympathize for the men who did not fight have practical political grounds as well as sound moral compulsion for helping see to it that the men who did fight and return now fare well.

Reconstruction aid to Indochina may become the most tortured issue of them all. The President has promised substantial funds, but by his failure to ask Congress for the money he has called into question his own seriousness on the matter, and by his general combative posture toward Congress he has compromised whatever aid appeal he might eventually make. Within Congress, if it ever gets to the question, a difficult alliance of convenience may be forced upon legislators whose main Indochina interests are to sustain Saigon and help Hanoi respectively. We regard Indochina reconstruction as imperative morally, essential politically for purposes of domestic healing, and equally vital diplomatically as a means of turning our involvement in Indochina into an international responsibility.

It is scarcely too soon, as the prisoners begin to come home, for the President to start developing a balanced, fair and comprehensive program to deal with all the interrelated problems arising out of our long and costly entanglement in the Vietnam conflict.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Devaluation of the Dollar

The resolution of the currency crisis which emerged in it itself much to be welcomed. The devaluation of the dollar, the explosive upward float of the Japanese yen, and the significant further effective devaluation of sterling all tend strongly towards restoring equilibrium between the major trading nations. This in itself should make the remaining stages of negotiation towards permanent reform of the monetary system and the further liberalization of trade much easier

than they would have been in a plight of continuing acute imbalance.

—From the Times (London).

* * *

The present dollar devaluation only takes the edge off the crisis while leaving its roots untouched. The chief factors remain: the contradictions between the United States and the Common Market and the intensification of the "trade war" between the United States and Japan.

—From Pravda (Moscow).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 16, 1898

NEW YORK—"The De Lôme incident is closed," said a U.S. cabinet officer today. "It cannot be officially announced, however, until after Spain's reply is received, but she has made a disavowal, and the President is satisfied, and that ends the matter." It relieves the President from a position of great embarrassment and permits the administration to go ahead with the Cuban reciprocal treaty with the assurances that Spain is sincere in her negotiations with this country.

Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1923

WASHINGTON—Sen. James A. Reed, D., Mo., in a fiery speech, has prevented a unanimous agreement to limit debate on the Debt Funding Resolution. He declared that the United States should go to war if necessary to collect the money owed by foreign nations. "I have been asked how we can get our money," Sen. Reed cried. "One way is to have enough nerve to demand it. If we can't get it that way I would get it the way other nations get theirs from the weaker."



Some New Approaches in Asia

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—Now that the monetary crisis—which particularly affected U.S.-Japanese relations—has at least momentarily been solved, it may be considered almost certain that Emperor Hirohito and President Nixon will exchange official visits this year. The likelihood is Hirohito will come here first and the President will fly to Japan not too long afterward as part of the process of healing a friendship wounded by the "Nixon shocks" on China and economics.

The Japanese objected to Nixon's sensational surprise journey to Peking but have subsequently come to realize that this did not in fact damage their own position.

Indeed it made it easier for them to de-recognition Taiwan and open formal relationships with the Chinese People's Republic. Later they were reassured by Marshall Green, assistant secretary of state for East Asia, that "We would certainly hope to consult very closely with Japan on whatever political arrangements are made with China."

Kissinger's Trip

It is therefore safe to assume that the main purpose of Henry Kissinger's present Peking trip has been indicated to Tokyo which, despite our vastly improved relations with China, is still regarded as America's most significant Far Eastern ally despite another difficult monetary crisis. The U.S.-Japanese mutual security treaty is considered vital and flexible enough to adjust to new realities. Washington is pleased that Japan has increased its defense budget although still regarding this as too small.

What the United States would especially like is a rise in Japanese economic support for East Asian countries, enabling the latter to shoulder more of their own defense support and thus conform with the Nixon doctrine. These are lesser matters, however, relative to the enormous U.S. deficit in bilateral trade between the two Pacific allies, an imbalance surpassing \$4 billion last year. That was by far the most important factor in the monetary crisis terminated Monday by devaluation of the dollar and floating of the almighty yen.

Kissinger's discussions in Peking include preparatory steps toward ultimate diplomatic recognition but this cannot be considered imminent so long as disagreement on Taiwan remains. Although China now talks less about Taiwan, the problem remains an obstacle to exchange of ambassadors.

Useful Friendship

Even without full relations, both the United States and China find their new friendship useful. Washington is now encouraging the spread of non-alignment throughout Southeast Asia. Chinese support of this idea helps prevent it from being tinged with Soviet influence. Eventually Washington dreams of seeing not only South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia thus neutralized, but also North Vietnam.

China relies on American benevolence in the event that Russia might seek to intervene in any internal Chinese argument over the political succession when Mao Tse-tung dies. Right now the Soviet Union has 40 well-equipped divisions deployed very close to the border with China.

Parallelism in certain U.S. and Chinese interests does not bodeen parallelism on all points. For example, it is now in the cards that Washington will soon grant diplomatic recognition to the

Mongolian People's Republic. Mongolia is dominated by the Soviet Union and such a step is not calculated to delight Peking. Nor will the U.S. allow improved ties with China to stand in the way of better relationships with India. These sagged dismally when Washington supported Pakistan during its recent ill-fated war.

At that time the American stand was taken primarily to please China, which Nixon planned to visit as part of his game plan for settling the Vietnam war and also for strengthening

China's bargaining hand with China's rival, the Soviet Union.

Indian Issue

As part of its new Asia policy, Washington hopes to aright the balance with India—without returning to the idea that greatly influenced American thinking during the 1950s and early 1960s: that India should play a major power role, working with the United States and Japan to develop an Eastern concert. It is generally acknowledged India just doesn't have that kind of

influence. China has a greater military role and political potential.

But transcending even the latter, in this country's view, is the destiny of Japan whose economic dynamism is so astonishing. Washington would like to see this more closely associated with an Asia now tumbling its way toward peace for the first time since the continent became entirely free. With the yen-dollar relationship stabilizing, it is hoped projected tours by chiefs of state will strengthen friendship ties.

Rush of Memories

Ever since reading in your columns (JHT, Jan. 26) a letter signed by Otto Feuer, from Rehovot, Israel, I've had a rush of memories of an unforgettable encounter.

It was in September of 1945. The war was finally over and my outfit, a Psychological Warfare Unit, was transferred from Verdun, where we had spent the final year of the war, to Bad Nauheim in Germany, where we got into de-militarization, and some of the problems our Soviet allies were already giving us in the forcible repatriation of their citizens captured by the Germans. It was late in the afternoon and I was taking a stroll in the park near the Kurhaus, which was our mess hall. That park, too, had an unpleasant memory for me because only a week or so before, I had been chewed out by none less than Gen. Patton for not saluting him as he passed the bench where I was buried in a copy of "Stars and Stripes." As I hurriedly entered the park, hoping the general was out of town, my attention was drawn to a forlorn figure sitting by himself on one of the many benches. Bad Nauheim, indeed, Germany, was filled at that time by forlorn people—displaced persons, German wounded, women and children seeking husbands and fathers—but this one looked at me with such a gripping stare that I was drawn to him. I sat down and greeted him in German. He replied in excellent English. We talked for about an hour. His name was Otto Feuer and he had just been released from a Nazi concentration camp. As he writes in his letter, Otto spent six years in concentration camps. He was an Austrian, arrested by the Nazis in 1939 when they discovered he was both a Jew and a Socialist. Otto told me stories about his camp, stories of such incredible inhumanity, that in recalling them today I experience the same sense of despair as when he quietly recounted them 28 years ago in our pleasant green park. Once in a while, Otto would smile sardonically, exposing blackened teeth, or he would rub his hands in the slightly chill air and I would see that his fingernails were just as black.

I looked at my watch and saw that mess had already begun. I asked if he were hungry. Otto's eyes opened wide. We walked to the Kurhaus still talking. At the entrance I saw our mess sergeant, a quiet Texan, and explained about Otto. No problem, was the sympathetic reply.

As we walked in, I heard my name called, and it signaled trouble. Sure enough, it was Lt. Rosenberg and he wanted to know who the stranger in the ill-fitting clothes was. I introduced Otto and explained about his release from the camp and his suffering. No deal, was the lieutenant's reply. Otto smiled bitterly and walked away. I bent close and said, "Lt. Rosenberg, Otto is a Jew and he's suffered and we've got all this damn food." His reply was that the food was for the U.S. Army, as I well knew, and only for the Army. I looked around for Otto and saw him staring up at the sky. He averted his eyes when I spoke to him, but did as I asked, returning to the park bench to wait for me.

Twenty minutes later, I watched him as he gulped down what I was able to sneak out. We sat in silence. Finally, I asked what I could do for him. "You've

probably gotten into enough trouble already, but there is just one more thing you can do," he said, "please get me a deck of cards. I've thought of little else in the last six years." I looked at him in amazement as he explained. Otto, it turned out, had been one of Austria's top bridge players before the war, and a close friend of Ely Culbertson's. During his incarceration, he said, he replayed every hand he had ever held, and that was what had pulled him through. We made an appointment to meet the next day. Meanwhile, I told two of my bridge-playing buddies about Otto and we decided to invite him to one of our games. For us, bridge was never the same again. On the very first hand, after my bid of one club, one diamond was bid, and Otto my partner said six hearts, and while the rest of us sat transfixed, he laid down his cards indicating how he would make his small slam. We didn't play bridge with Otto often thereafter, and soon I returned home and was discharged. But I've thought of Otto Feuer many times since and on seeing his letter, I knew it had to be one and the same man; still possessed of that penetrating wit too, I was glad to see. Many thanks to JHT for this epistolary reunion.

In 1945, Rehovot and the State of Israel were a distant dream. I can only hope that there, Otto Feuer has now found tranquility—and a better bridge partner.

EDWARD ALEXANDER, Athens.

India be made to do justice or will this self-proclaimed democracy continue to flout every accepted principle of civilized behavior?

STEPHANIE DUMONT, Paris.

Congratulations on your moving editorial "The Nameless Ones" (JHT, Feb. 13), pleading for the release of 92,000 Pakistani POWs (who include nearly 16,000 civilians, women and children) who have been languishing without hope in Indian war camps 14 months after hostilities ended. You have aptly described them as "diplomatic pawns." Pakistan's recognition or otherwise of Bangladesh has no relevance to the release of these people.

Will the world continue to watch this nightmare in silence or will truth and decency prevail? This is a question all men of goodwill have to put to themselves today.

CHANTAL PROST, Paris.

The Feb. 13 letter of W. Rahman (Bangladesh Mission to the UN in Geneva) is symptomatic of the cussedness that has prevented the solution of every major problem on the subcontinent. It advocates straight and undisguised political blackmail. What has Pakistan's recognition of its Eastern part as an independent country got to do with the release of 92,000 POWs? The Geneva Conventions clearly lay down that POWs must be released immediately after the cessation of hostilities. Mr. Rahman in trying to defend a morally and legally untenable position, has betrayed his intentions. There should be little doubt now that India and Bangladesh are holding our POWs 14 months after the war in order to extract political concessions from us.

KHALID HASAN, Press Attaché, Pakistan Embassy, Paris.

Paul Moor's excellent article on the lack of justice for key Nazi figures (JHT, Feb. 7), has once again proven that the Germany of today is not much different than its four-decade-old ancestor. In an attempt to disguise itself, it has redefined its values. The cool, calculated, and ghastly methodology so efficiently instituted in Nazi Germany is once again being employed, now directed towards the plausibility of sweeping its history "under the rug."

Robert M.W. Kemper's solution is quite good, perhaps we should seek the aid of a real estate broker to find a clinic for these "plausibly ailing senior citizens," but care should be taken to verify that his firm has a branch office in South America.

RICHARD K. MARK, Brussels.

There is no moral or legal reason why they should not be allowed to return to their families. The political and legal wrangling that India and Bangladesh have brought into play adds to this tragedy. The first batch of American POWs is already home, which is as it should be. Is an Asian POW somehow different? Does his suffering and the anguish of his family mean nothing to the world? Can

Impatiently Enduring on Gibraltar

By Henry Ginger

GIBRALTAR—The British fleet is in, and because it is, the Spanish Navy is not far behind. It is the latest chapter in the long controversy between Spain and Britain over one of the last disputed bits of territory in Europe.

Led by the Ark Royal, Britain's biggest carrier, 25 units of the fleet are in and around Gibraltar Harbor for maneuvers. Midway between the Rock and the Spanish town of La Línea is a small Spanish helicopter carrier, the Dédalo, which dropped anchor after having followed the Ark Royal in. Lying just off the runway of Gibraltar Airport, the Dédalo is in what the British consider their waters.

The contention is unacceptable to Spain, which granted control over Gibraltar to Britain in a treaty in 1703 and which now seeks to recover sovereignty. The massing of British forces has provoked a Spanish protest in addition to the show of the flag. The British do not appear to take either seriously, and the 26,000 Gibraltarians are inclined to dismiss them outright.

What the Gibraltarians do not discuss lightly is the confusion, now approaching the end of the fourth year, that Spain has imposed on them by closing their only land exit. If residents wish to get away from their three square miles of peninsula, they must take a plane or boat to Tangier, London or, once a week, Madrid.

Gibraltar has adjusted in some ways by flying or shipping in food and other supplies and by repelling Spanish workers with machine guns, but "the restrictions" as they are called here, are felt and Gibraltarians say they are fed up.

On Sunday those who have cars drive in circles around the Rock, while the thousands who have family ties on the mainland go up to the long fence and wave across 60 yards of no man's land to relatives in La Línea, the closest Spanish town.

This pressure is resented. Any suggestion that it has not weakened the Gibraltarians' adamant stand against coming under Spanish sovereignty and losing their "birthright" as British subjects, with a democratic way of life.

Decision to Talk

Much of the heat has been taken out of the dispute by a decision by Britain and Spain to talk amicably about a solution. Gibraltarians have followed with intense interest, and some suspicion, the three meetings that the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, has had with the Spanish Foreign Minister, Gregorio Lopez Bravo.

For Spain the only basis for negotiation is recognition of Spanish sovereignty in return for which it says arrangements can be worked out for Gibraltar to retain its political system and for Britain to keep her naval base under lease.

The talks have gotten nowhere because Britain has pledged never to act against the wishes of the residents. In September, 1967, they voted 12,138 to 44 against Spanish sovereignty, and there is unanimous agreement that a referendum today would produce a similar result.

"The fundamental difficulty is that we do not trust the Spanish," a resident explained. "One concession would lead to another until our whole way of life would be undermined."

The fact that Spain lives under an authoritarian regime is cited as the best reason for not wanting to be Spanish.

Despite Spanish promises, Gibraltarians believe they could not maintain their freedoms. "Why would Spain treat us any differently than she treats her own people?" another resident asked. The Chief Minister, Sir Joshua Hassan, who has been the head of local affairs for most of the past 28 years, is sometimes accused by his political opponents of being "soft on Spain." He vigorously denies this, though he does favor the present talks.

He is not prepared to be Spain just so he can go to Spain, he said, but he added: "We cannot bury our heads in the sand and pretend to ignore Spanish existence."

Sir Joshua and most of the people appear confident the British will continue to be interested both in Gibraltar as a strategic fortress at the western end of the Mediterranean and in the Gibraltarians.

For extra insurance there is legend here that so long as the famous Barbary ape for whom the Rock have not disappeared neither will Britain, Gibraltarians gladly pay 17 cents a day to feed and maintain the 37 apes the cavor on the heights.

ROME The Accent's International And All the Films Are Dubbed

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

ROME (UPI)—In Italy all films, including Italian ones, are shot with only a rough recording of the spoken dialogue. Afterwards they are dubbed. This method facilitates the use of foreign performers who may not know more than a few words of Italian. Many a former Hollywood star has found a second career in the Eternal City and several former American character actors—Lionel Stander, for example—have been promoted to star rank here.

The Italian cinema appears to be more international than any other with alien players, alien producers and alien financing often united in productions. Robert Evans, the American co-producer of Visconti's "Death in Venice," and the forthcoming "Ludwig," is now supervising a film which Lillian Cavanni, Italy's outstanding woman director, has written and is directing in English with the British actor Dirk Bogard in the lead. Entitled "The Night Porter," it concerns an ex-Nazi officer and his confessions living in semi-hiding in a rundown Viennese hotel in 1958. For some of the scenes, an ancient Roman palazzo has been converted into a replica of an Alti-Wien history with 1690 decor. The exterior will be shot in Vienna next month.

Alberto Sordi, the popular comedian, is engaged in a project

even more far-flung, at least geographically. He and his company have just returned from location shooting in New York's Little Italy and are completing the final scenes of a satirical crime comedy in a dismantled Roman church. This is "My Brother Anastasia," adapted from a novel by a priest, the Rev. Salvatore Anastasio of Caria, a small town in southern Italy. It tells of a naive village priest from Calabria who visits Manhattan to see his five prosperous brothers. The eldest of these is Alberto ("Big Al") Anastasia, a retired labor leader and a prominent underworld overlord. Big Al is played by the American Richard Conte who recently scored such success in "The Godfather." Conte made his theatrical debut in Saroyan's first play, "My Heart's in the Highlands" and afterwards played Saroyan in Samson Raphaelson's "Jason," an amusing play posing the critic-versus-playwright situation. Conte has been in Hollywood ever since, but is now in demand for more Italian films.

Beginning as a music-hall clown, Sordi became a screen star when Fellini cast him in "The White Sheik." Gloria Swanson (as Agrippina) and Brigitte Bardot (as Poppaea) were his acting partners in "Nero's Week-end," a De Sica extravaganza. One of his recent films, "Prisoner of the Amazon," (hearing the American title "Why?") is enjoying success in the United States at the moment. Sordi is soon to turn actor-director with



Alberto Sordi, left, Richard Conte filming "My Brother, Anastasia" in New York.

"Star Dust"—in which Monica Vitti will co-star—and in another satirical comedy in which he will enact a munitions merchant who loathes his trade but sticks to it to keep his idle family in luxury.

Ron O'Neal has already taken the leap from actor to actor-director. A winner of many awards for his performances in the Pulitzer prize play, "No Place To Be Somebody," he made his first important appearance on the

screen in "Super Fly" portraying a victor over both the mob and the law in Harlem.

"Super Fly" was produced for considerably under half a million dollars and has already earned more than \$14 million in the United States alone. Sig Shore, a TV producer making his first movie, undertook the search for funds. The financing came from 18 blacks who approved of the script's depiction of the black experience in a contemporary American city. Among the angels

were dentists, businessmen and, according to a press release, "nurses, madams and dealers in drugs."

The film established O'Neal as a popular new personality. He will direct "Super Fly Two" himself. With his company—which includes Roscoe Lee Browne, Sheila Fraser and the French actor Jacques Sernas—he is filming several sequences of the protagonist's adventures in Rome, taking over a country mansion for a big poker game scene in which the Super Fly is inveigled into aiding African revolutionaries. After the Roman shooting, the troupe goes to Senegal for the exterior interludes.

While foreign directors and stars flock to Rome several Italian directors are planning to make films elsewhere. Pier-Paolo Pasolini is to follow his "Dekameron" and " Canterbury Tales" with "The Arabian Nights" to be shot entirely in India this spring. Gillo Pontecorvo, whose "Battle of Algiers" was awarded the Golden Lion at the Venice festival some years ago, is preparing a motion picture on the life of Christ, showing Jesus as a force of social change, in Israel. Sergio Leone, famed for his spaghetti westerns, is, at long last, to begin work on his "Once Upon a Time in America," in the United States, an epic of the Prohibition era.

Dance in England

A 'Cinderella' From Manchester

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Unlike the United States, France and Germany, Britain had no regional opera or ballet until very recently. The provinces depended entirely on London-based touring companies. Even now, the only important opera companies based outside London are in Scotland and Wales, not in England.

The first regional ballet company, Western Theatre Ballet, was started in Bristol some years ago but it never took root there and has now been transformed into Scottish Theatre Ballet. Laverne Meyer, a Canadian dancer who was in Western Theatre Ballet, left in 1969 to form his own company in Manchester and it is this group, Northern Dance Theatre, which now has the distinction of being England's only regional company.

The theater it uses in Manchester is small, as all too often are the audiences. The company started by relying on chamber works from the repertoires of the old Ballet Rambert and Western Theatre Ballet, and a few specially created new works. There was a bias towards drama and emotional expressionism rather than towards classical dancing. But the repertoire is gradually changing and the latest production, a three-act "Cinderella," marks the biggest and most ambitious change of all. Presumably Northern Dance Theatre, like all other British ballet companies, found that the box-office demands a full-length work, and preferably one with a familiar name. They have not yet got the resources to attempt an established classic, and so they have boldly set out to create a new one. It had its world premiere in the north of England last month and this week it is on view at the small Ashcroft Theatre, Croydon, just outside London.

New Music

Instead of using the Prokofiev score which is the basis for Sir Frederick Ashton's amusing spectacle at Covent Garden, Northern Dance Theatre commissioned new music from Robert Stewart, a little-known English composer. He has provided three short acts of jolly, almost pop, dance tunes interspersed with rather thin atmospheric passages; it makes a mildly agreeable but unmemorable musical background.

The action on the stage could well be described in the same terms. Michael Holt's simple but

ingenious set transforms quickly and easily from Cinderella's home to a royal palace, which is surprisingly smart for such a small stage. The women's costumes are mostly long and full, not conventional ballet dresses, so that they look elegant and cannot be expected to do anything very exciting in the way of dancing. The ballroom scene is more like a real ballroom than a balletic divertissement.

The principal dancing role is given to the prince, so do doubt because John Fletcher is undoubtedly the company's outstanding classical dancer. He is young and good-looking, with excellent stage presence and a stylish, refined technique. He plays the prince as sulky and proud, interested in nothing until Cinderella arrives at the ball, and then interested only in her. He dances a couple of impeccable classical solos and two lyrical pas de deux with Cinderella; the ballet has the advantage of a closing pas de deux, which is always sadly missed in the Prokofiev version. Carol Barrett has the right sad expression for Cinderella, and the right air of bewilderment when she arrives at the ball, but she never really blossoms into a dazzling princess. The two sisters are funny in a fairly obvious way; being played by girls, they lack the strength of personality of the male ugly sisters of British pantomimes and the Royal Ballet production.

"Cinderella" really needs funny

slapstick, as in Ashton's version, or outstanding classical dancing, as in his and the various Soviet versions. Laverne Meyer's production tells the story clearly and will no doubt be ideal for small children; adults may feel the lack of anything more. But this "Cinderella" is certainly another step in the right direction for Northern Dance Theatre.

In Manchester recently I saw "The Wanderer and His Shadow," a ballet to Brahms's Four Serious Songs in which Jonathan Thorpe, a member of the company, challenges serious comparison with much more experienced choreographers who have recently made ballets to classical song cycles and "The Pig and the Panther," in which Fergus Barry has devised a boxing match which delights the kiddies while having just a touch of political undertone ("pig" and "panther" equal "police" and "black power") to keep adults intrigued. Simon Mottram, another dancer in the company, made a first ballet "Tchaikovsky Suite," which was very musical, contained some lovely lifts in the slow movement, and showed the company's rapidly improving classical style. All these new works are more rewarding and more enjoyable than the revivals on which Northern Dance Theatre used to depend. At this rate of progress, it could soon become a group of which Manchester will be proud and which will take an important place in the British ballet scene.

On the Arts Agenda

The Goldoni Repertory Players, directed by Frances Reilly, will present Tennessee Williams' "The Glass Menagerie" at the Teatro Goldoni, Vicolo de Soldati, Rome. Evening performances are scheduled Feb. 18, 19, 22 and 24. Matinee performances will be given on Feb. 18 and 23.

The Ballet de Wallonie will give a ballet program of five works, three of them new, in several Belgian cities this month and next. The new ballets are "Fireworks," to Stravinsky's score and choreographed by Tony Hulbert; "Escapades," by Hulbert to music by Herold Gennep; and "Suite Lyrique," by Peter Van

Dyk, to Berg's score. Also on the program are a new version of André Leclair's "Francesca da Rimini," using Tchaikovsky's music, and "Majestic," by Jorge Garcia, to Massenet, first given at the Vichy Festival. The program of five works had its premiere last weekend at the Palais des Beaux-Arts in Charleroi.

An exhibition of contemporary prints will take place at the Cité Internationale des Arts, 18 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, Paris 4, from Feb. 23 to March 11. The show is sponsored by La Jeune Gravure Contemporaine, and will be opened by French Cultural Minister Jacques Duhamel.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times criticizes the new movies:

"Train Robbers," an "exercise in pleasantness" about how a widow recovers the half-million dollars worth of gold her husband stole and hid years ago in order to get the \$50,000 reward money and clear her son's name, is called "an interesting addition to the late history of the traditional unpunctuated Western." The cast—"for the most part quite lovely"—is led by a "gentle" John Wayne—"too old for romance but no; for regrets"—Roger Greenspan says, and supported in "fine restrained performances" by Ben Johnson and Rod Taylor. The three friends band together to help "voluptuous, hard-drink-

ing but virtuous" Ann-Margret recover the money.

"Lady Caroline Lamb," written and directed by Robert Bolt, starring Sarah Miles (Mrs. Robert Bolt), is described as "less fact than fiction," with a plot that "reads somewhat more like Ryan's Daughter (recreated by Bolt) than like the true history of Lady Caroline." Greenspan, who considers this "perfectly acceptable" if it were not that the story Bolt tells is "so much less fascinating than the story he ignores," and "if he were able to give his story some form beyond the rhetoric of theatrical phrase-making that reduces the text of the movie to an endless succession of curtain lines." As Lady Caroline, Miss Miles "very much looks the part," but her performance "seems to be reach-

ing for a character not realized in the film." Richard Chamberlain is "an absurd Lord Byron," but John Finch is a "very reticent and feeling" William Lamb.

"Carry On Doctor," a British comedy billed as "the greatest medical discovery since laughing gas," is actually good or bad depending on "how you happen to feel about the tradition of noisily overstated British humor," Roger Greenspan says. "Doctor" is one of a series of British comedies—"Carry On Camping" is another title—directed by Gerald Thomas, featuring "more or less a single cast playing different roles from film to film but occupying, if you will, the same existential situations." Thus Kenneth Williams, for instance, is "forever

the oily villain" in a team which boasts a comic acting style that "loses no emphasis and gains no subtleties."

"Black Caesar" essentially involves "black bad guys against white bad guys in gory warfare that evolves more as exploitation than as clear, convincing exposition of man's inhumanity to man," despite "lip-service" to social injustices. In the title role, Fred Williamson—recently in "The Legend of Nigger Charley"—seems to be subject to some of the shocks as well as the fate of the original Caesar. A.H. Weiler comments, and the performances are "as obvious as the program blurb which proclaims him the cat with the 48 caliber claws." The movie was written, directed and produced by Larry Cohen.

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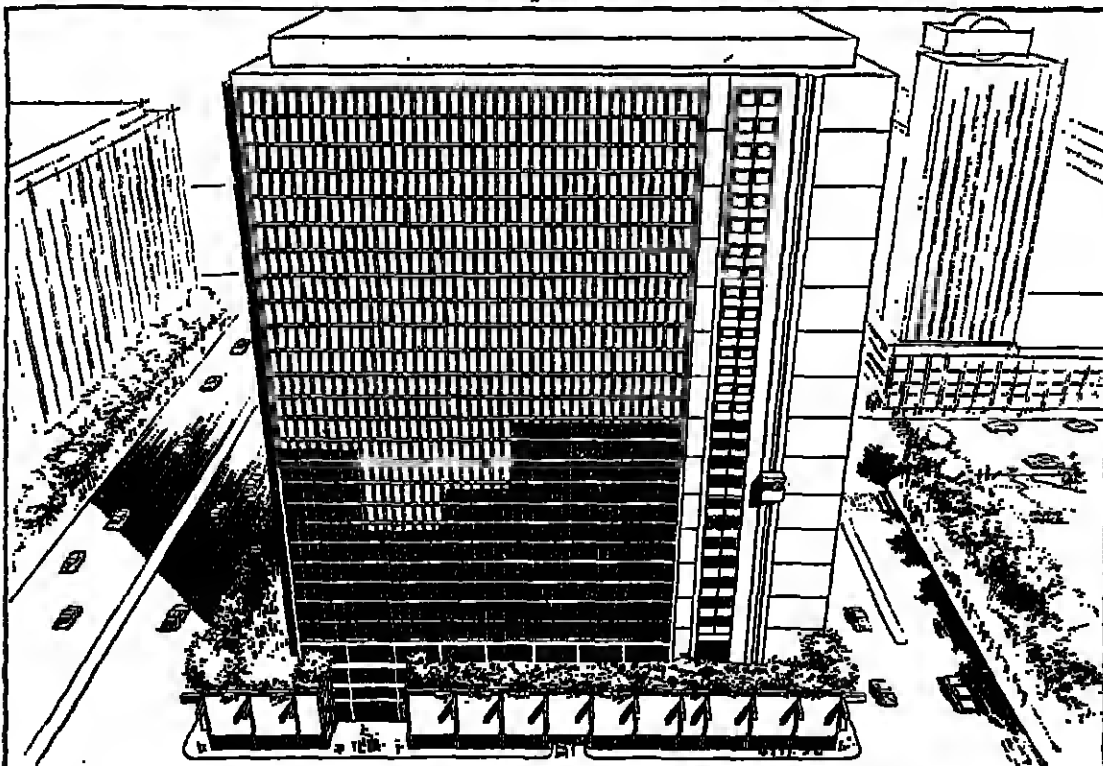
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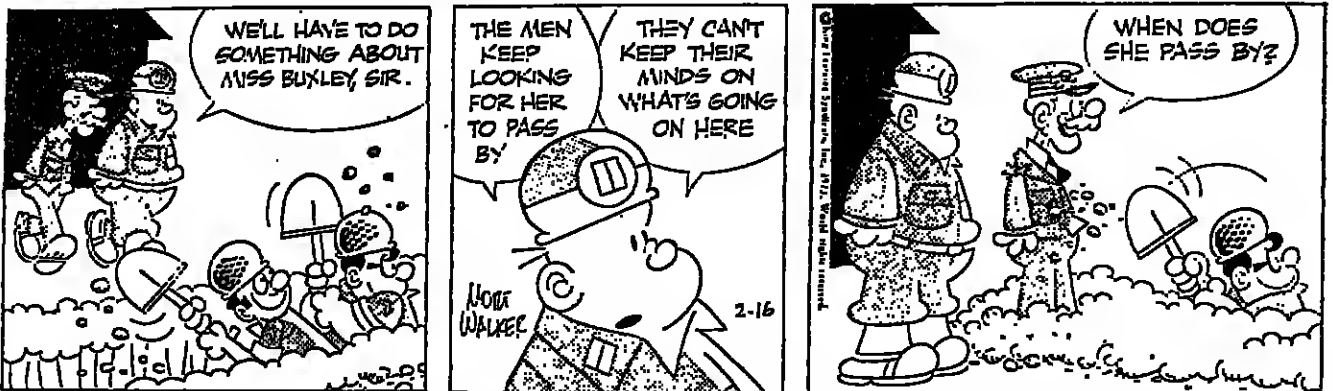
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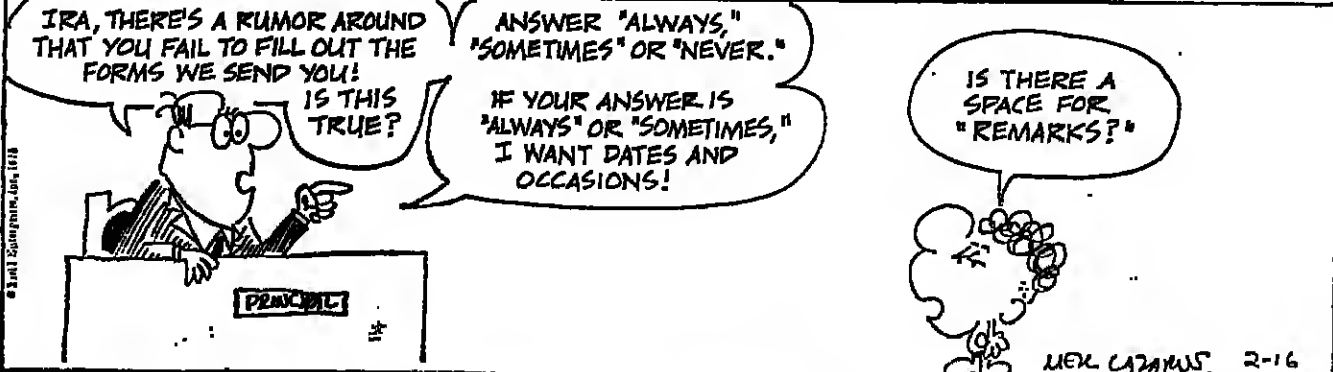
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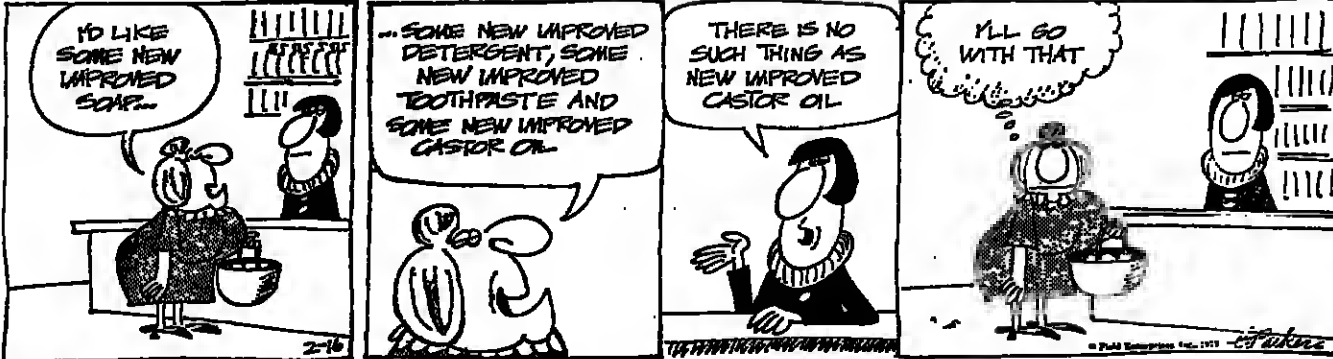
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East made a clear announcement of neutrality on the diamond deal, but his partner either was not listening or did not believe him. The occasion was the recent final of the Australian Women's Team Championship. North-South reached a shaky game in hearts after some aggressive bidding by their opponents. Looking simply at the North-South hands, one would expect to go one down in four hearts, losing two trump tricks and a trick in each black suit. But it happens that the East-West trumps are divided in the only possible way for South to lose just one trump trick.

But South's lock in the trump department was balanced by bad luck in another: the defenders could not develop a diamond ruff. West led her singleton, and the declarer won in dummy and led a low trump. East hopped up with her ace, rightly assuming that her partner had led a singleton. Which diamond should she lead at the third trick?

West should have been able to work out that the eight was most unlikely to be East's highest diamond since the jack, ten and nine were still unaccounted for. But she was under the influence of her partner's raise to three spades, and supposed that her partner held the spade king. Seeking a second ruff, she made the imaginative and disastrous play of the spade eight. A dazed South collected the trick with the nine, and made her game.

If West had read her partner's neutrality signal correctly she would have realized that East held neither the club ace nor the spade king. She would have played passively, either by leading her remaining trump, or by cashing the spade ace and playing a second spade.

NORTH		EAST (D)	
♠ 5	♠ J1043	♠ 7643	
♥ 582	♥ AKQ7	♥ A Q	
♦ 3	♦ J10865	♦ 106	
♣ K954	♣ 106		

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
East South West North
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Dbl.
3 ♠ 4 ♥ Pass Pass
Pass
West led the diamond three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SCAMP	WANA	LEON
ELGAR	ANIN	ANNE
PEACOCK	ATANY	PRICE
TOR	DITTO	ADDER
LEGATE	MASTER	ISIA
UTER	RO	QUEEN
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By Dan Davin. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 254 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

RUTH Doan MacDougall seems to be working her way backwards through time in her fiction—and shrinking. In two of her three earlier novels, "The Cost of Living" and "One Minus One," she treated with considerable skill the too ordinary lives of young people, married and divorced, struggling to make sense of themselves in the small-town milieu of New Hampshire in the 1960s. And she succeeded in creating an almost ominous tension between her characters' unarticulated passions and the tedium of consumer living, between the diminishing natural landscape and the growing tyranny of packaged goods, appliances, and brand names. At the end of "The Cost of Living," a mother laments by domestic details watches helplessly as her unoccupied car rolls backwards over her child playing in the snow; her reaction is to go berserk and shoot up her local supermarket. It was a little heavy an ending for the story, but symbolically it was right.

But in her latest novel, "The Cheerleader," Mrs. MacDougall has returned to high school days in the mid-1950s. And while her observation of backward New Hampshire life are as sharply detailed as ever—young girls apply Noxzema before bedding down to dream of unblemished faces at the Junior Prom; the fellows tinker with their MGAs and Chevys at Varney's Garage; radios and jukeboxes set the mood with the popular lyrics of the time ("I want you, I need you, I love you, With all my heart") and down at Hooper's on Friday nights after the movies, sexual desire congeals in the ether over the hot fudge val—while the flatness of the dialogue and the banality of her characters' lives is as effectively oppressive as ever, the dramatic issues of her story have shrunk to such tiny proportions that her deadpan is merely dead.

Will Henrietta "Snowy" Snow make the Gunthwaite High School Junior Varsity Cheerleader Team? Will her secret heart-throb ever ask her for a date? Will he take her out to "park" and Get Fresh? Will he be serious enough about her to let her wear his golden football and his varsity-letter sweater? There are moments when such questions matter—when one returns to the bleached days of one's youth and recalls with a grimace the terrors of losing, of being left out, or of failing at mighty endeavors that seemed important only because everyone else seemed to think they were. But such moments are few and far between. And when we discover at the end of "The Cheerleader" quite without previous warning, I might add, that it is essentially a novel about Henrietta Snow's escape from the prison of Gunthwaite, we can only wonder why Mrs. MacDougall insisted on our

spending so much time there in the first place.

From the high school puppy-love of "The Cheerleader" to the domineering passion of Dan Davin's "Brides of Price" is a dizzying leap, but it is such an exhilarating one that I can only wonder why none of Mr. Davin's six previous novels were ever published in this country. For Mr. Davin—a 60-year-old New Zealander who is deeply sympathetic to the Oxford University Press—writes with such unending intelligence that even where his novel is flawed it continues to be interesting.

"Brides of Price" concerns an aging Oxford anthropologist whose life, both private and professional, has entered a crisis. Adam Mahon's wife has left him, her ambitions for him thwarted by an unambitious side of him she cannot understand. The woman he loved since his youth has just died. Conflicting professional burdens press down on him; influential colleagues want him to accept the chair of his department; he wants to be left free to complete his major work, a grand summation of social attitudes toward death—death being, ironically, the one thing he can't come to terms with in his private life. Adam Mahon sits alone in his apartment; he moves among his colleagues; he is thought to dwell on the past, "scenting like woodlice."

There is no point in summarizing the plot of "Brides of Price" except to say that Adam Mahon finally stirs himself to complete his mammoth opus—and again, ironically, in the process of failing to resolve his theoretical position on death, succeeds in coming to terms with it in his private life. The plot is far too complicated to describe, and it is also the novel's weakest point: too many chance events and too neat a pairing off of people at the end. What's most remarkable, anyway, is the individuality of the characters, their combination of complexity and clarity, and the empathy one feels for them, particularly Adam Mahon. And Mr. Davin's handling of mood, it's astonishing how depressed the first half of the book makes one feel—it's a lot like being at a funeral—and yet how cheering the second half turns out to be.

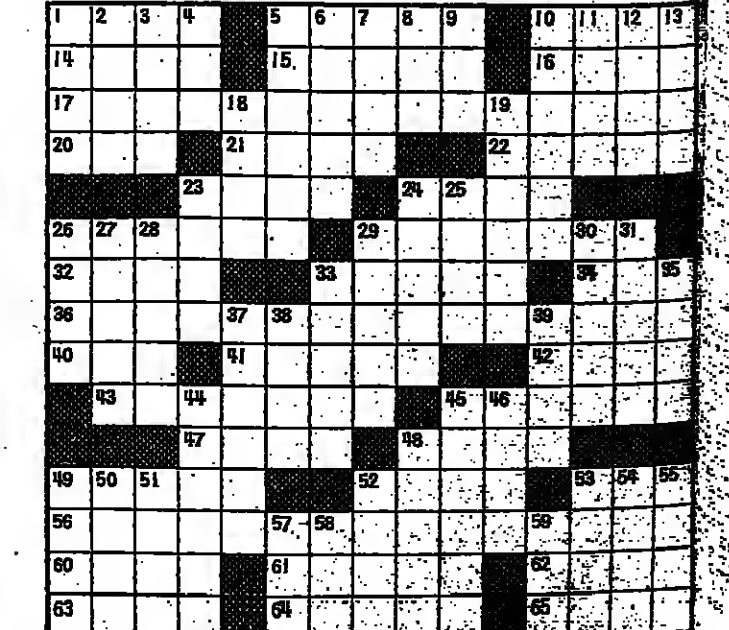
But the title, "Brides of Price"? It remains somewhat puzzling until Adam starts reflecting on the number of women he has caught in the nets of his difficult personality: "Perhaps I could not value what was my own but depended on guilt, on apologetics, on excuses, on stolen fire. Adam had stolen knowledge. In the myths all great gains were made by robbing. All I could steal were girls. And there was always the bride-price..." Whatever that means, it is a price that Adam acquires enough emotional wealth to pay.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS										53 Resort	23 Elephant color
1 Groom in India	5 Rule	10 Utah lily	14 Wine	15 Part of a TV set	16 Heavy silk	17 Western drink choice	20 Exclamation	21 Thought Prefix	22 Cozy places	23 Cronies	24 Mother
24 Piece of luggage	29 Built upon	32 Russian name	33 percha	34 Paulo	36 Ivan's drink choice	40 Bother	41 Batter's milieu	42 Chinese money	43 Take down a peg	44 Kook	47 Time periods
48 Storage places	49 Biblical name	52 Farm unit	53 Southern drink choice	60 Sound	61 Olive size	62 Whisky	63 Angered	64 Tail	65 Standards	66 Nimble	2 Up and down like a
3 Ship's company	4 Greek letter	5 Intervewee	6 Bravos	7 Feet for syncrasy	8 Bar order	9 Egg drink	10 Harangue	11 Significant periods	12 Doorknob covering	13 Individuals	18 Island off Sumatra
19 Make beloved	20 European capital	35 Poise	38 Pearl Buck heroine	39 U. S. patriot	44 Expected the worst	45 Thornton	46 Sufficient to Omar	48 Carousal	49 Bedouin tribe	50 Swine	51 Poem
52 Chalcedony	53 Fortico	54 Dead, in Paris	55 Turntable abridg	57 Cheer	58 Girl's nickname	59 Viper					



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

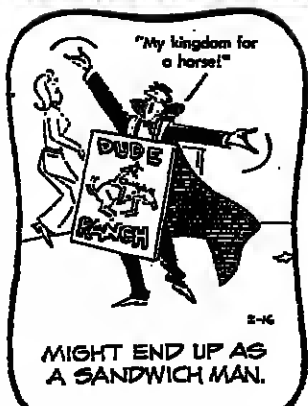
CLAEM

ROAHB

YEEHRB

RICKYT

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MIGHT END UP AS A SANDWICH MAN.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: YEARN IDIOM PLENTY MYSELF
Yesterday's: Answers What she stuck him for—PIN MONEY

